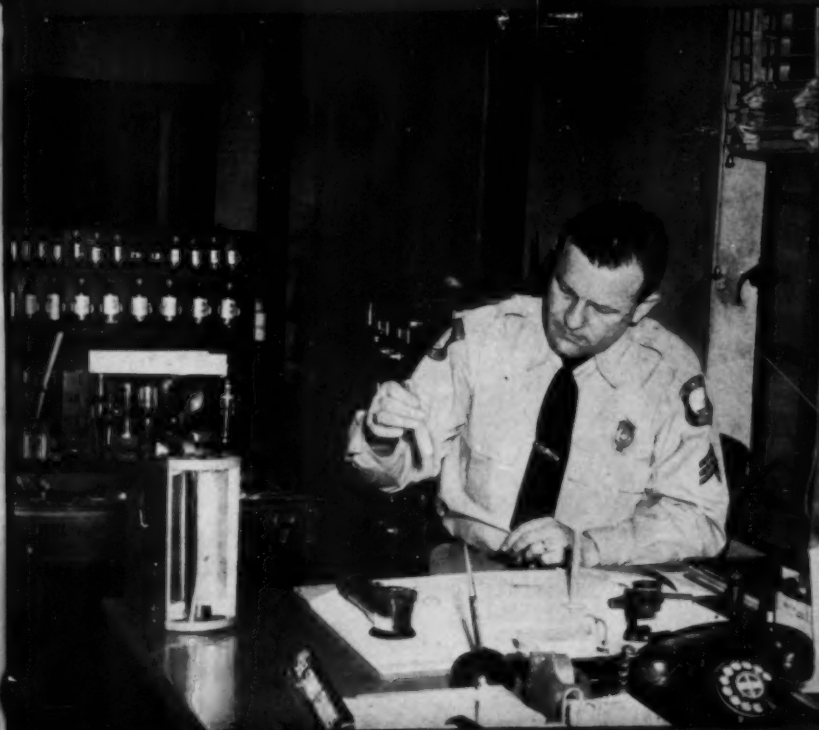


LAW AND ORDER



This Is Your



Issue

Reports from:

Dallas, Tex., Boulder, Colo.
Columbin, S. C., Dayton, Ohio
Muskegon, Mich., Newark, N. J.

Chromatographical Techniques

The Case for Electrodeless
Respiration

Police Science Equipment Directory

Guest Editor:

Gen. Edward E. Martin

1956 LAW AND ORDER Award
Winners

INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



Connecticut's forward-looking State Highway Department is among those engaged in a comprehensive program of setting up realistic speed zones on today's highways for today's cars.

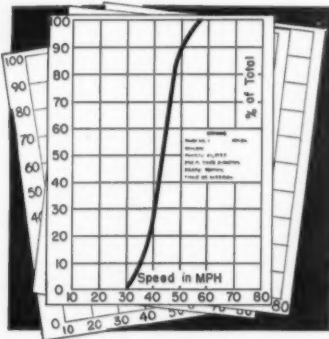
ELECTRO-MATIC[®] RADAR assures realistic speed limits . . .

The first essential in the process of setting zone speeds is the determination of current speed patterns. The Electro-Matic Radar Speed Meter is now the accepted means by which traffic engineers obtain speed characteristics of vehicle flow on all types of highways.

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WINNER TRAFFIC-TROPHY AWARD

"I killed the Sacred Cow — I did away with our traffic squad."

This provocative statement was the beginning of an article which was voted most helpful by our readers. It won for Chief Fred R. Hunt of Lodi, Calif. (right) a Traffic Award which was presented by his Mayor Boyd Mitchel.

Photo: Lodi News Sentinel



WINNER TRAFFIC-TROPHY AWARD

"The community was slowly but surely strangling itself every day."

This observation was the conclusion of a traffic problem presentation. It was solved by creating an expressway channel which eliminated a bottleneck.

For his article, Chief Arthur W. Mead, Ossining, N. Y., won a Traffic Award. His Mayor, Jesse Collyer, Jr. (left) presented it to him.

Photo: Ossining Citizen Register



WINNER POLICE-YOUTH AWARD

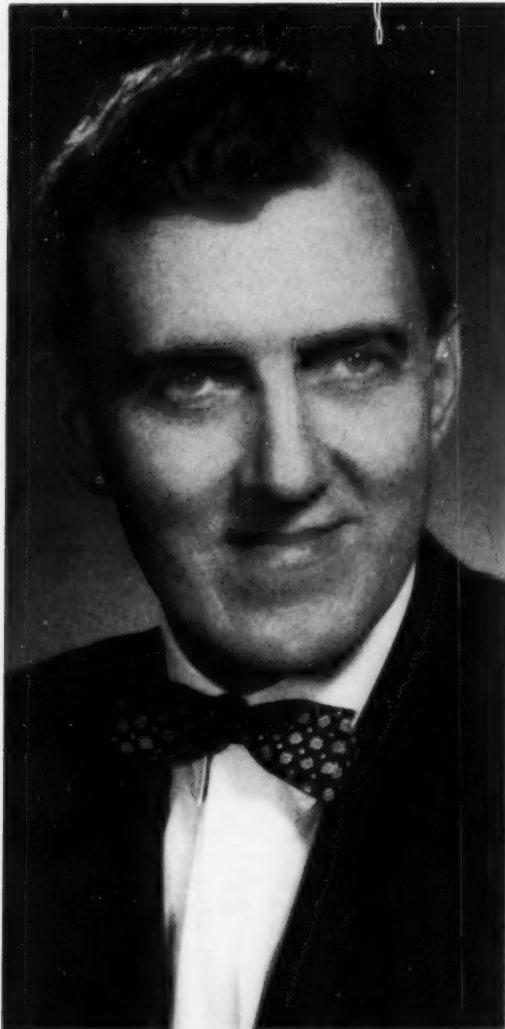
"Through the far-sightedness of one man, the citizens of our community have a better town in which to live and raise their children."

The story of one man's effort to provide his town with a Junior Police was told by Lt. Henry Giroux (center) and won the Youth Award for his Chief Albert J. Theriault (left) of Rumford, Maine. The award was presented to him by Town Manager Leo Morency.

Photo: Rumford Falls Times

WINNERS

of the 1956 **LAW AND ORDER** Awards

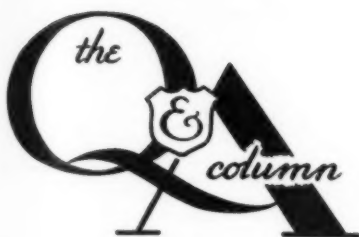
Edmund S. Muskie**Governor of Maine**

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT and encouraging developments in the field of law enforcement during the past few years has been the marked increase in the degree of cooperation among enforcement officers at all levels. This cooperation has been evidenced in many ways. Possibly one of the most outstanding examples of this "working together" philosophy has been the well-integrated, cooperative effort to curb highway accidents. State, county, and local officials have demonstrated a willingness and an ability to coordinate enforcement activities to the end that much more efficient traffic control has resulted. Again in the investigative and identification branches of police work, the rapport which exists among enforcement departments at all levels has led to greater efficiency and elimination of duplication of effort.

This bringing together of departments has been accomplished without loss of prestige and without endangering the jurisdictional prerogatives of each. As a matter of fact, departments have become more acutely aware of one another's problems, eliminating many of the misconceptions which formerly led to distrust and friction.

Prominent among the factors which have effected this more harmonious relationship has been the increasing tendency of state, county, and local enforcement officers to enroll in the same basic training programs. In Maine for example, county and city police departments send men to take the same training course prescribed for State Police recruits. Living and studying together for eight weeks of intensive training, these men come to have a wholesome respect for one another. It is only natural that this will bring a higher degree of cooperation, once these men get into the field.


Law and Order



Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

Q. If the declarant states, "It's no use, I am a goner, he got me," does this declaration infer the sense of impending death?

A. Yes.

Q. Must a dying declaration refer to the res gestae of the homicide or may past altercations between the accused and the victim be admitted as evidence?

A. The declaration is admissible only so far as it points to the facts constituting the res gestae of the homicide.

Q. If a dying declaration is contradictory, fragmentary or incomplete, or even untruthful, should the declaration be offered in evidence?

A. Yes, if it was made under a sense of impending death.

Q. Do the laws governing dying declarations require that the declarant relate every fact which constitutes the res gestae of the homicide?

A. No. If the declaration of the deceased regarding any particular detail is complete, and what he meant to say, it will be admissible.

Q. If the rule requires that a dying declaration must be made under the influence or belief of impending death, must it be shown that a statement was made to that effect by the declarant or may this be inferred from all the circumstances and from the declarant's condition at the time?

A. The belief of impending death may be inferred from the circumstances and condition of the declarant at the time.

Q. Is a dying declaration, either written or oral, admissible if made in a foreign language?

A. Yes.

Q. If a dying declaration is offered in evidence which contains irrelevant facts, would this be cause for rejection?

A. No. The irrelevant facts can be stricken out on motion before the evidence is received.

Q. May evidence be offered and become part of a dying declaration if the persons accused of the crime are presented before the dying man, masked as were the parties when the deed was done?

A. Yes.

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LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 5

March, 1957

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THE COVER: This issue is devoted to Police Science and when we received the photo for an article illustration, we thought it embodied the whole idea of the issue. Picture is Sgt. Stuart Calkins, Director of Identification Dept. Muskegon (Mich.).

WILLIAM C. COPP, Publisher; LILLIAN PETRANEK, Treasurer, Assistant to Publisher; LEE E. LAWDER, Editor; DAVID O. MORETON, Technical Editor; BRUCE HOLMGREN, Contributing Editor; IRVING B. ZEICHNER, Editor; JO HAIGHT, Art Director; HOWARD A. ROSE, Advertising Manager.

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Police Science - Dallas (Texas)

by **Paul H. Ashenhurst**
Inspector of Police, Dallas, Texas

WITH THE NEW City County Crime Laboratory recently set up in Dallas, the police department of this rapidly growing southwestern city occupies a unique and enviable position in respect to facilities available for the scientific investigation of crime.

Headed by Dr. M. F. Mason as Director, with Lieutenant F. T. Alexander, Chief Assistant, the new laboratory bids fair to establish an enviable reputation. Lieutenant Alexander, veteran police officer of more than twenty years service in the Dallas Department, most of which was spent in the Identification Bureau and which culminated in the position of Chief of the Dallas Police Laboratory, brings much experience and police knowledge to this new job. A trained photographer, as well as a fingerprint and ballistics expert, Alexander has the experience and know-how to bring about a smoothly functioning and a highly cooperative agency. He is an invaluable link between the laboratory staff and police personnel.

But the real picture of the use of police science in Dallas is much broader than it might appear to the outsider, even one with detailed knowledge of the operation of the laboratory.

Under C. F. Hansson, Chief of Police in Dallas since 1945, much has been done to give the citizens of Dallas added protection through police science.

Dallas has had an outstanding fingerprint bureau for 40 years. Identification officers assigned to that bureau were not only fingerprint experts and photographers, but ballistics experts as well. From this group and from the Criminal Investigation Division and elsewhere in the department, a bureau was made-up consisting of skilled officers who had demonstrated an



Inspector Paul H. Ashenhurst, Departmental Instructor, Dallas Police Academy, in the police library which contains many late volumes on Police Science.

interest in police science and unusual investigative ability. This group was molded into a staff for the police laboratory and provided with equipment and instruments to carry out their assignments.

Behind them is the entire department where 15 graduates of the FBI National Academy, most of whom occupy key positions, influence the men of the department in the direction of modern scientific police measures. The best Municipal Police Academy in the southwest with a curriculum heavy with training in those subjects, which would interest and inform the recruit policeman in modern police scientific measures, weighs the scales in the direction of more and more use of scientific methods. A well stocked police library adds to the net result.

The police laboratory today is making only occasional

PICTURES

Dr. M. F. Mason, Director of the Dallas Crime Laboratory, making an adjustment of the spectrophotometer.

Patrol Squad has called the mobile police laboratory to the scene of a murder where a crime scene search is beginning.

Lieutenant F. T. Alexander, Dallas City County Crime Laboratory, conducting an experiment with a new lens.



examinations or analysis of material evidence. With a completely equipped mobile laboratory, personnel of this bureau are now expending most of their efforts on crime scene search. The photographing and systematic search, the lifting of fingerprints, the preservation of evidence, are their chief functions. These men also serve as a liaison group between the police department and the City County Crime Laboratory. They are a transmitting link between the investigating officer and the laboratory technician.

Thus we find a training program, operating procedures, specialists and equipment, all geared to the central plan of making all possible use of police science. With a new up-to-date crime laboratory, staffed with professional personnel and equipped with modern instruments for analysis and comparison, and other scientific tools, the Dallas department is prepared to match wits with the criminal regardless of his particular field.

Dr. M. F. Mason is well equipped by training and experience to fill his present position as Director of the new, but rapidly expanding crime laboratory. He is Professor of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. For the past twelve years he has been Toxicologist for the City and County of Dallas. His primary training was in biochemistry. He holds the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy-Chemistry from Duke University. His teaching assignments have included Duke Medical School and

Vanderbilt Medical School, in addition to the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

The laboratory, previously largely concerned with toxicology, is rapidly being expanded in criminal investigative activity. About 200 medico-legal autopsies are handled annually, as well as extensive work in the DWI program, including analysis of approximately 2,000 intoximeters and 1,000 blood alcohol-testers. Facilities, which will be completed within thirty days are designed to take care of photography, ballistics, toxicology, general physical evidence and at a later date document examination, which at present is taken care of by the Texas Department of Public Safety Laboratory.

The City-County Crime Laboratory will not engage in fingerprint or polygraph work, which will be handled in the future as in the past by the police laboratory.

The anticipated staff of the fully operating laboratory, will include five full time professional personnel, and four or five technical assistants, which will make possible the expansion of the laboratory to a full scale criminal investigative unit.

Dr. Mason told the writer, "The unit expects to process the criminal investigative laboratory requests from the City and County and from all counties contiguous to Dallas County. We consider ourselves fortunate in being located in the new Parkland Memorial City and County Hospital, where in connection with our activities we can have the advantages of consultation

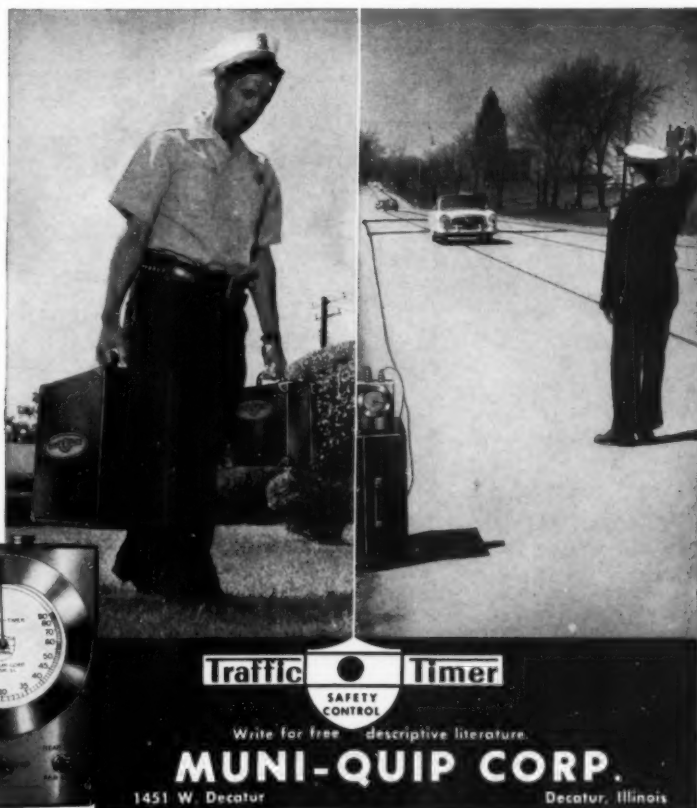
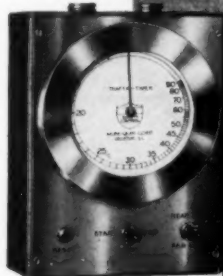
(Continued on Page 15)



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March, 1957

7

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Expert on Gambling

Defendant was convicted of gambling by operating a football pool. On appeal, he claimed that the trial court erred in permitting one of the arresting officers to testify as an expert on the operation of football pools as gambling.

Officer Joseph Oster had testified that he made bets on football pools prior to his becoming a member of the police department and that he had also done so as a member of the Headquarters' Special Squad. Furthermore, he stated that he had acquired a working knowledge of football pool operations in a class held at the police academy.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana affirmed the conviction and held that the testimony of Officer Oster was not objectionable inasmuch as he had qualified as an expert witness to the satisfaction of the court. "It is well settled that the trial judge determines whether witnesses offered as experts are entitled to be heard in that capacity, and his ruling will not be disturbed when no error appears."

Wire Tap Evidence

Defendant was charged with thirty-one complaints of bookmaking in violation of the gambling statutes. At the trial the State sought to introduce in

evidence tape recordings of conversations intercepted on the defendant's telephone line. The defendant objected on the ground that they were illegal under state and federal law.

These interceptions were accomplished by the Nashua police force by means of a drop wire attached to a circuit on which the defendant's telephone was connected and simultaneously recorded on a tape recorder connected to the drop wire. The defendant was unaware that messages and conversations on his telephone line were being intercepted and did not give his permission for such interception and recording.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire, noting that this was a test case to determine whether evidence obtained by wire tapping is admissible in state criminal prosecution, held in the affirmative. It said that New Hampshire adhered to the majority rule that evidence secured through illegal search and seizure is admissible even though there are criminal and civil sanctions against those who obtain evidence in that manner. It left the question of resolving conflicting considerations to the legislature.

"There is much to be said for the defendant's argument that wire tapping evidence is dangerous and subject to

blackmail, encourages illegal law enforcement, is often no better than perjured testimony given in open court and is 'slimy activity' which directly and adversely affects our social and economic life." On the other hand, there is much to be said for the view that some regulated wire tapping for certain serious crimes is a necessary adjunct for the protection of national and state security and effective police enforcement of law.

"Whether wire tapping should be allowed for certain serious crimes or not at all, whether wire tapping if allowed should first be approved by the Attorney General or a judge or both, whether violators of wire tapping should be liable in a civil suit for the violation of a right of privacy at a stated minimum of dollars and a host of other matters are questions which are obviously the province of legislative determination and regulations."

Absence of Defendant

One of the defendants on trial for murder refused to enter the courtroom at various stages of the proceedings. On other occasions the same defendant caused disorder in the court by profane outbursts directed at witnesses and the court. In one instance he seized and tore into shreds an exhibit which had been accepted in evidence.

When one such disorder occurred after the evidence had been closed and just prior to presentation of closing arguments, the judge ordered the defendant removed from the courtroom. He soon returned, however, after some discussion by court and counsel.

On appeal, the defendant sought to reverse his conviction maintaining that the constitution required that an accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person in all criminal prosecutions. Decisions were cited to the effect that a defendant has the right to be present at every stage of a criminal trial.

The Supreme Court of Illinois held that the constitutional privilege relied upon, although conferred for the benefit and protection of an accused, may, like many other rights, be waived.

"Thus when a defendant voluntarily absents himself from a courtroom and refuses to be present for further proceedings he is deemed to have waived his right and cannot claim any advantage on account of his absence. The court did not, therefore, exceed its legitimate powers when it proceeded while Gordon DeSimone voluntarily

(Continued on Page 34)

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March, 1957



Scientific Aids In Police Work

by Myron M. Teegarden, Chief of Police,
Boulder, Colo.



THE DETECTION and investigation of crime, and the apprehension of criminals is rapidly becoming a scientific process, thus requiring law enforcement officers to make use of the many aids that science has provided to assist them in their endeavors. These aids consist, for the most part, of technical equipment and facilities, plus technicians trained in their use.

Unfortunately, the acquisition of either presents a financial problem that, to most of the smaller cities, seems insurmountable. Moreover, in the smaller cities the incidence of crime requiring such equipment and personnel is not of proportion to justify the expense involved. How, then, are they to competently proceed with their investigation? Many will probably do as we have done: utilize the services that are available to all law enforcement agencies—the laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We have a 30 man department in a city of approximately 30,000 population, and we have, probably, the usual equipment of the small department. This consists of photographic equipment for the taking of photographs of fingerprints, mugs of prisoners, and of crime scenes as well as those necessary to the investigation of serious traffic accidents. We have all the necessary dark room facilities for the developing, enlarging and printing of our photographs. We have two detectives who were trained in all phases of fingerprinting through enrollment in classes of our Annual Crime School; they are competent fingerprint men.

We do not have a state crime lab in Colorado, nor do we have any private investigative agencies in this locality. So, in cases of a serious nature we sometimes

find it necessary to obtain assistance of one kind or another, from some other source. As an example of the value of the laboratory services of the F. B. I., in conducting tests to determine the relationship of certain items of evidence to that of others, or to the whole, I will illustrate how it worked out for us in the investigation of a safe burglary. This was an actual case, not fiction.

One night, the foot patrol, while making their rounds of the alleys in the central business district, discovered that the rear door of a creamery had been tampered with. Further investigation revealed that the place had been entered, and further, that a large safe weighing approximately 700 pounds, had been rolled to the rear of the building, loaded into a vehicle of some kind and carried away. Investigators were unable to find any fingerprints, identifiable tool marks, tire marks or clues of any kind.

Several hours after the report of the burglary, one of the night cruiser cars noticed a pickup truck with an out-of-state license being driven rather aimlessly around town. From the actions of the driver it appeared that he might be trying to locate a certain address. (It happens frequently here as this is a tourist town). The officers stopped the car to talk to the driver, who was accompanied by another man and a woman. While one officer was interrogating the driver, the other officer took the opportunity of looking over the truck, and its contents. In doing so he noticed what appeared to be skid marks on the floor of the body of the truck. The officer interrogating the driver, not being satisfied with



the driver's explanation of why he was driving around at that late hour, decided to take them in for further investigation.

In checking out the truck at the police station certain items were found that were more or less suspicious. They consisted of a sledge hammer, a $\frac{1}{4}$ " punch, and an old single-bitted hand axe. The blade (cutting edge) of the axe had a small piece broken out of it, triangular in shape and about one-half the size of a dime. Although there was no proof that the suspects had committed any crime they were kept in custody, ostensibly to check ownership of the truck. This was about 6 A.M.

About 10 A.M., we received a report that a safe was lying in a field about six miles northeast of the city. Investigators arriving at the scene located the safe about 50 yards from the road, in a wheat field. It had been ripped open, and its contents were missing. Photos of the safe and the locale were made, and the safe was powdered for fingerprints—there were none. Then a systematic sifting of the debris in the safe, and that which was scattered around on the ground was started. This brought forth certain items of interest consisting of pieces of the combination that showed punch marks, and more interesting yet: a small piece of metal that appeared to have been broken from the cutting edge of some kind of tool, was found in the safe. The safe door and other items of evidence were properly labeled and taken to police headquarters. Now, the piece of metal that appeared to be part of a tool was fitted into the broken place in the hand axe taken from the truck; it seemed to fit. Moreover, the pieces of the combination that showed punch marks were checked against the $\frac{1}{4}$ " punch, with the same result. The investigators now had something they could get their teeth into. The suspects were again questioned—they denied everything, even ownership of the tools. After locking them up again, the investigators went over the suspects clothing very carefully, and in the sleeve of a jacket they found several small splinters of wood. Being of the opinion that these splinters may have come from the damaged door frame through which the safe was carried, a section of the frame was cut out and marked as evidence. We now called the Deputy District Attorney and advised him of how the case was developing, and the evidence we had been able to procure. He was of the opinion that we had a fairly good circumstantial case, but with the suspects obstinate denial of any connection with the case our chances of conviction were slight unless some definite proof of connection between the safe, tools and tool marks was established. Further, we must produce evidence to show that the tools belonged to, or were used by the defendants. We must be able to prove that the defendants, or one of them, had been in or about the building from which the safe had been removed.

So, we bundled up the safe door, hand axe, punch, pieces of safe combination, section of door frame, and

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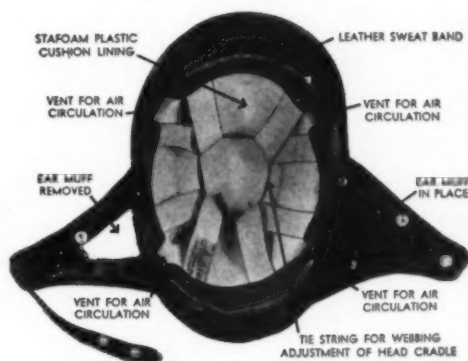


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Boulder, Colo...... (From Page 11)
the jacket with the splinters, and sent the whole works to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Lab. A detailed explanation of the items was included, together with connections that we desired to establish.

Within four days of the time that the package was mailed we received from the Bureau a telegram setting forth the facts shown below:

- a. the small piece of metal, triangular in shape, definitely had once been a part of the hand axe.
- b. marks on the blade of the axe corresponded with cutting marks on safe door where it had been cut, or ripped.
- c. the indentations in the pieces of the combination had definitely been made by the punch that was found in the truck.
- d. the splinters of wood in the jacket had once been a part of the section of door frame. This fact alone, definitely placed the owner of the jacket at the scene of the crime, and at a time after the door frame had been tampered with, and before the arrival of the officers who found the evidence of tampering.

Further, the Bureau informed us that if this case was to be contested they would send the technicians who made the tests (comparison) to Boulder to testify, at no cost to us.

On the basis of the information contained in the telegram we again interrogated the suspects. However,

all that was necessary at this time was to show them the telegram. After reading it, the owner of the pickup said, "Oh! What's the use, you got us". They signed a full confession and told us where we could find the money, checks and papers that had been removed from the safe. Their confession was admitted as evidence in court and they were convicted as charged.

Now, maybe we could have taken this case to trial without all the fuss and bother, but if we had there would have been quite an item of court costs, and we would still have been faced with the possibility of an acquittal.

This is not the only time we have used the facilities of the F. B. I., nor will it be the last. We are very appreciative of this service, so freely given without cost to us.

The University of Colorado, which is located here, offers some laboratory facilities of which we have availed ourselves several times in the past, mainly for blood testing and typing, and spectrographic analyses of paint samples.

The Denver Police Department has been very helpful to us at times in providing information, suggestions and advice on certain matters. So, it should be readily apparent from the foregoing that small departments lacking equipment of technical nature, or personnel trained in its use, need not be stymied because of such need. The scientific aids to crime detection and investigation are available to them—all they have to do is ask.

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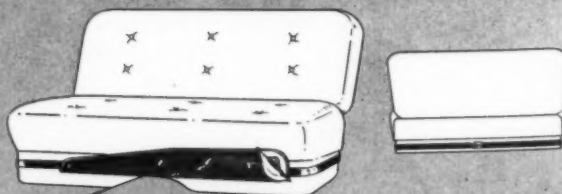
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At last, here is an automobile carrier for rifles and short barreled shotguns. It was designed and patented by Capt. H. J. Thomas, Madison, Wisconsin Police force.

This case prevents rusting, pitting and jarring. Prevents guns from getting dirty. It is instantly accessible, yet it is out of the way and hidden from view. Keeps your gun out of reach of any prisoners. This Kolpin gun case renders all other types of gun carrying equipment in vehicles as obsolete. Priced to sell at \$11.00, the cost of the "Cruiser Scabbard" is less than the installation and damage cost inflicted on automobiles which use gun racks. This case fastens around the base of the car seat with a heavy duty 2 inch web strap and buckle. The exterior of the case is a heavy fabric with a scuff-proof vinyl coating. It is heavily padded. Lined with heavy duty green lining. This case has **FULL LENGTH ZIPPER OPENING**. Specify gun length when ordering. Available in black only. See your police supply distributor. If they cannot supply you, write direct to Kolpin Bros., Inc., Berlin, Wisconsin, exclusive manufacturers of this case.



the "Cruiser Scabbard"

KOLPIN BROS., CO. INC. DEPT. L. BERLIN, WISCONSIN.

For further information circle #129 on Readers Service Card

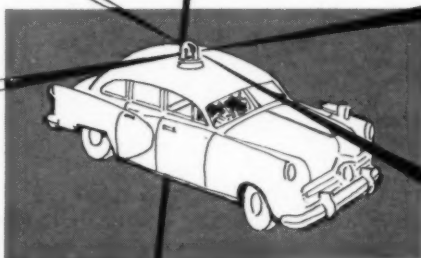
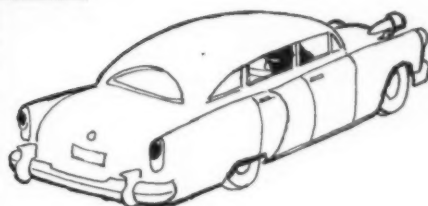


PROTECTION for the unmarked car!

Concealed identity has its place in apprehension, but if a misstep leads to a "get-away" your unmarked car is almost helpless in pursuit.

FEDERAL FIRE-BALL!

A FEDERAL Fire-Ball concealed in the glove compartment can be plugged into the cigarette lighter instantly and tossed anyplace on the roof, to provide instant warning.



In a moment, the unobtrusive vehicle is quickly identified as "POLICE!" to all traffic, because the 360° revolving beam of red light warns motorists and pedestrians, clears the way. No light less than twice its size has ever projected the beam-candlepower of the Fire-Ball. One of the original production run, still on test, has been operating continuously for over 5000 hours without beginning to show any need of service or repair. The FEDERAL Fire-Ball leads in durability, performance, compactness and value. Write for literature today!

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For further information circle #11 on Readers Service Card

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

by Carol Allen



The chemical laboratory is only four years old, a recent addition to the rest of SLED. Lt. James W. Wilson, the Division's chemical specialist, who has worked under a famous toxicologist, Dr. McCoy, in Charleston, heads this department. He outlined some of the operations of the laboratory in conjunction with criminal investigations. The lab analyzes alcohol contents of the blood, and an attempt is made, using the present facilities, to group together dried stains, including blood, oil, etc. The lab also checks the organs of the body in suspected poison cases and for semen stains in rape cases.

Through Governor Timmerman's efforts, under whose direct supervision SLED works, an infra-red spectograph soon will be added to analyze heavy metals, etc. Also, at this time, there are no facilities to analyze hairs and fibers. By legislation, the Governor already has achieved for SLED a comparison microscope, the new chemistry building, a new arsenal, a piper cub plane to search for missing persons, stolen cars and apprehension of whiskey stills, etc. SLED also is planning to install a polygraph in the near future.

SLED's organization consists of thirty five men, headed by Chief J. P. Strom, a youthful but well experienced man in law enforcement procedures. Chief Strom's experience dates back to 1938 when he was a deputy under his father, the late Sheriff W. T. Strom. After serving as acting chief between the administrations of two recent chiefs, Chief Strom finally became chief on July 1st of 1956.

There are five specialists, fifteen general investigators and fifteen men assigned to apprehend bootleg liquor throughout the state. Assistant Chief Olin Redd heads the illicit liquor operations. Five of these agents, including Chief Strom and Lt. Wilson of the chemical laboratory, are F. B. I. Academy graduates. Others have attended the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky, and still others have attended specialized schools in law enforcement photography and lie detector operation.

SLED's lie detector is the only one, other than federal, in the entire state. Another new addition, together with the "air arm," represented by the piper cub, is an ex-Navy frogman who is invaluable in underwater detection of all types.

Headquarters Barracks of South Carolina Law Enforcement Div., Columbia, S. C.

Left to right: Chief W. I. Burden, Anderson, S. C., Lt. J. Frank Faulk, S. C. L. E., Chief W. T. Martin, Rural P. D. Spartanburg, S. C., Chief Ralph D. Prince, Spartanburg P. D.



Agent Carl B. Stokes and Sgt. Dan F. Beckman of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Div., Columbia, S. C.

ON HIGHWAY 76, a few miles out of Columbia, South Carolina's capitol, there are a group of red brick buildings which house the state headquarters of South Carolina's Law Enforcement Division. It is known under its abbreviated name of SLED, a name which in this state is rapidly becoming nearly as well known as the initials of the F. B. I.

The SLED barracks comprise a complete set-up for their unique statewide function, and include administrative and records offices, sleeping quarters, lie detector and arsenal in the main building. A smaller building contains the chemical laboratory, interrogation room and training room, the latter functioning as a classroom for the constant refresher courses which the agents must take regularly.

Left to right: B. N. Collins, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Orangeburg, S. C., Deputy Sheriff Gary Grantham, Beaufort, S. C., Sheriff George L. Reed, Orangeburg, S. C., Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., Lt. James K. Wilson and Lt. J. Frank Faulk of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Div.





SLED maintains, along with all of its modern, up-to-date equipment, one old, still highly effective service for county and municipal law enforcement agencies. The Division breeds and trains bloodhounds, used for tracking lost children in the woods and swamps, and for escaped convicts. (The state penitentiary is located in Columbia.) An illustration of the constant use to which these dogs are put, is the fact that on the average of once a day, month in and month out, local officials seek the assistance of SLED dogs and the well trained hounds have rendered invaluable assistance to law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

But this service is only one of the many more which SLED offers to all of South Carolina's law enforcement agencies. Fully 95 per cent of SLED's activities are at the request of municipal and county law enforcement officials, and a high degree of co-operation exists between SLED and these agencies.

With the unique facilities at SLED's command and the specialized training of its agents, it is not unusual for the agents to put in a ten hour day, and each of the agents is on call twenty four hours a day. They are in constant demand throughout the state for processing crime scenes, ranging from murder to far more frequent violation of property and housebreaking. SLED agents are proficient in testing for and recording fingerprints; in taking molds of footprints; in recording conversations; in photographing scenes of crime and violence; in making ballistic studies of weapons and bullets, and in the detection, preservation and presentation of evidence, as well as numerous other aspects of police work. There are, at present, 80,000 fingerprints in the files, and 25,000 mug shots.

Another example of the specialized assistance SLED offers to state agencies is the electronic and recording equipment, with an electrical engineer in charge. A still further innovation of specialized assistance is SLED's legal assistant, Mr. John A. Mason, himself a former special agent for the F. B. I., who acts as liaison between SLED and Governor Timmerman's office. Among Mr. Mason's duties, is the co-ordination of police activities, with Chief Strom, in several phases of training and actual performance. He, of course, also advises on all legal and technical problems that come up.

SLED is an independent law enforcement agency, responsible only to the Governor's office, but co-operating closely with all law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. The laboratory facilities, which are still in the expansion stage, are at present so complete as to be a sort of central clearing house for any and all law enforcement agencies in need of the technical equipment it offers for criminal investigations. Police representatives in every area of the state come to SLED to observe firsthand, the most up-to-date techniques in detection and apprehension of crimes. SLED's functions are invaluable to any and all law enforcement agencies of South Carolina, and it is the hope of the Governor that through legislation, SLED may continue to expand into the most modern, well equipped law enforcement division of its kind in this part of the country.

Police Science—Dallas (From Page 7)
with hospital and medical school professional personnel.

"It is hoped that after a period of full scale operations, various types of educational and training programs will be coordinated with the training in police science of the members of the Dallas Police Department."

Yes, Dallas Police are police science conscious. The department is hitched to progress. It now has an outstanding record of clearances. With today's emphasis on police science within the department, Chief Carl Hansson looks forward to an even better record.

March, 1957

For Every Microphone Need in Two-Way Radio

SHURE

Has a "Field-Proved" Model

Here is the world's most popular fixed-station all-purpose microphone. Outstanding because of its high speech intelligibility, extended frequency range, high output and reduction of feedback. Prevents the transmission of distracting station noises.



Model 55S
"Small Undi'ne"
Ultra-Cardioid
Dynamic
Microphone

This is the original "old faithful" mobile hand microphone. Used for rugged field and car duty more than all other makes combined! Features high speech intelligibility and ruggedness. Stands up under heavy use and abuse.



The
"100 Series"
Carbon
Hand-Held
Mobile
Microphone

This Controlled Reluctance Microphone Cartridge is an ideal service replacement for the Model 520SL Dispatcher and for use in special hidden microphone applications. Practically unaffected by heat and humidity.



Model R5
"Controlled
Reluctance"
Microphone
Cartridge

This dispatching unit handles the most severe field requirements of paging and dispatching systems. Supplied with 2-conductor shielded cable, and wired to operate both microphone and relay circuits. Features "Grip-to-Talk", Slide-to-Lock" long-life switch.



Model 520SL
"Dispatcher"
Complete
Dispatching
Unit

Designed for use with small portable and mobile transmitters. Only 2" in diameter and 1 1/4" thick. Has 3-conductor coiled cord, metal-spring strain relief, and Push-to-Talk switch. Has same operating characteristics as "100 Series" Carbon Microphones.



Model 115
Carbon
"Pack"
Microphone

A Controlled Reluctance Microphone and desk stand assembly—ideal for mobile and fixed-station use in all types of communications work. Has a built-in switch for controlling both the microphone circuit and an external relay or control circuit.



Model 510MD
"Controlled
Reluctance"
Microphone
Assembly

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For further information circle #123 on Readers Service Card



Scientific Aids Employed By the Muskegon Police Department

By Arthur J. Siplon Sr., Capt. Ret.

About The Author: Our readers are already acquainted with Captain Siplon. His first article appeared in our January "Radio" Issue. Recently we requested a short biographical sketch of him and we learned that he joined the Muskegon Police Department as a motorcycle officer April 16th 1925 and made law enforcement his career. On October 17th 1954 he retired with the rank of Captain. He was born (October

17th 1894) and raised in Muskegon. He enlisted in the army early 1917 and was aboard the ill-fated *Tuscania* when it was torpedoed in the Irish Sea, Feb. 5th 1918. Capt. Siplon was washed up on a Scotch Island with scores of dead. At present he is editor of the Muskegon Elks News—a paper that has won many national honors among Elk publications. We were fortunate to have him join our ranks as author.



AS INTELLIGENCE supplants brute strength, as the protection of life and property becomes more complex, it remains for science, to an ever increasing degree, to move into the picture of law enforcement. Since fingerprinting has provided a positive means of identification, many other scientific aids have been devised to assist the alert officer. With proper application, his most difficult tasks can be made easier. To neglect to take advantage of every new means, is a reflection upon the department that fails to do so. Only by the increased adoption of the most advanced methods will the art of crime detection rise to the status of a profession. This is the hope and desire of all career officers.

The size of the department, and the budget limitations, are often the determining factors, in the amount of scientific equipment available for use. Yet departments staffed by determined and dedicated officers, so limited, can invoke the services of State Bureaus, and the FBI facilities in many instances, if they so desire.

The Muskegon, Michigan Police Department is typical of most cities, in the 50,000 to 75,000 population bracket. They have an all-over personnel of seventy-five men. It is believed they have about the normal amount of scientific equipment for a city in this particular population category.

Their identification bureau is under direct control of a specially trained sergeant. He is aided by a full time clerk. The bureau was established in 1924, the same year that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover became Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The first big case of national scope came to the department on October 31, 1925. Some time before this date one of the biggest mail jobs on record was the Leonard Street job in New York City. Two men, Gerald Chapman and "Dutch" Anderson, were convicted and sent to Atlanta Prison for this crime. Later they made a sensational escape and were at large for some time. Chapman was apprehended on the east coast. On the date mentioned, "Dutch" Anderson was arrested by Detective Charles

Hammond of the Muskegon department, for passing counterfeit money. Just as they were approaching police headquarters "Dutch" Anderson drew a .45 caliber revolver, secreted in his clothing, and shot the detective. Though Hammond was mortally wounded, he ripped the gun out of Anderson's hand, and killed him with his own weapon. He was positively identified by the FBI through his fingerprints as the most "wanted" man in the nation at the time.

As the department has grown, new aids have been added. There is a completely equipped photographic dark room always ready for service. A late model photo-ident camera for mugging; two 4 x 5 Graphic cameras for field work; a Folmer Swing fingerprint camera; and a Land Polaroid for fast action shots. This last piece of equipment is in daily use often employed to document a report with a photograph. Photographs are taken of all crimes of violence and car accidents involving injuries or death. The dark room is equipped with an Omega type D-11 enlarger. There is also a copy machine for the fast reproduction of papers, letters, documents, checks, and like articles. A complete fingerprint kit is available at all hours. In addition to assorted powders for prints, there are the necessary articles for most any task likely to come up:—such as an Iodine Fuming set, silver nitrate, a kit for post-mortem work, materials for semen, blood, narcotic and alcohol tests, a kit for tissue building; ultra violet powder for trapping suspects, forgery detection and/or obliterated number kit for auto blocks, portable lights, black light, and portable equipment for taking fingerprints in the field. A Breath Analyzer, to be used in connection with chemical tests for determining alcohol content of the blood, is now on order for early delivery. While all this equipment is under control of the Sergeant a group of men within the department are trained in their uses.

One piece of equipment not possessed by the department is a polygraph machine for lie detection. When there is need of this type of service, arrangements are

made with the Scientific Bureau of the Michigan State Police. Their trained experts provide excellent service in this field, and it has been found there is a psychological advantage in taking a suspect to another city for this type of test.

The Michigan State Police also lends assistance in many other matters, like ballistics and firearm identification. Their Arson Squad will respond to requests from police departments, when cases of this nature, demand specially trained experts.

The Michigan Health Department at Lansing, gives expert help on running alcohol blood tests. Subjects are first taken to a local hospital where blood samples are taken, and then forwarded in special containers to Lansing, Michigan. There Dr. C. W. Muehlberger PhD., a nationally famous toxicologist, will make the analysis, and will appear in local courts to testify if necessary. He will also appear in any type of case that comes within the sphere of his specialized work.

The facilities and services of the FBI are also requested when it is deemed advisable. This is in addition to the constant mailing of fingerprints on all arrested persons. Their vast experience and expert personnel often render outstanding service. Especially in the matter of bad checks has their aid proved invaluable.

When material is sent away for inspection or comparison, to either the State Police or the FBI, the maintaining of the chain of evidence is important. In this department, the evidence in question is prepared for shipping by one man. Upon return it remains in his custody, under lock and key, properly marked by him for identification, should it be needed at a later date.

The department possesses walkie-talkie, and voice recording equipment for special cases. The use of a late developed device brought good results here recently in a case of great public interest.

It was a numbers racket running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The men behind this racket were known, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained upon which to base a warrant. A break came when two men in the department were felt out as to their attitude in giving a tipoff in case of a proposed raid. The amount offered was a ten percent cut. The officers, both career men, informed the Chief in confidence of what had taken place. They were told to continue their contacts, and were soon firmly entrenched within the circle of the entire operation. They were paid off in hundreds of dollars, which was all properly identified and placed in security.

To obtain telling evidence they employed the use of a Minifone. This small recording device can be hidden in the clothing. It was used to record a number of conversations relating to the racket and the men operating it. When the case was completely documented the trap was sprung, and arrests made. Because

(Continued on Page 50)

March, 1957

WELCOME TO HAWAII

The people of Hawaii cordially extend an invitation to the Police Chiefs and families on the mainland to visit their beautiful "Paradise of the Pacific" islands in 1957.

You will visit the islands of Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and the Big Island of Hawaii, each one offering something entirely different in genuine Polynesian hospitality, history and atmosphere. For the rest of your life you will enjoy the memories of the beautiful Hawaiian, Polynesian and South Sea music.

Plan Now — Further information, colorful folders, etc. will be gladly furnished by the Hawaiian Visitors Bureau, Chief Dan Liu, Chief of Police, Honolulu, or Brochure now available.

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"The officially Recommended Travel Agency of the International Association of Chiefs of Police for the 1957 Conference."

For further information circle #162 on Readers Service Card

SPECIAL TAPE RECORDER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT



FARGO F-301 Intelligence Tape Recorder. Records up to four hours. Two speed, dual track. Special supersensitive Preamplifier added to recorder with separate loudspeaker monitor circuit and toggle switch for turning off motor and monitoring only. Ideal for recording interrogations, jail cell conversations and field work. Price complete: \$249.50. Catalog No. 106 available on request.

FARGO COMPANY

Manufacturers and Distributors of Intelligence equipment for law enforcement.

1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 3, California.

For further information circle #104 on R. S. Card



Trained Personnel Is A Must in Crime Investigation

by **Leroy C. Jenkins, Chief of Police,
Racine, Wisc.**

AS EACH DAY GOES BY it becomes more apparent that science in law enforcement is becoming an absolute necessity. The problem confronting most of the medium size cities is how to obtain the necessary scientific aid on the budgets provided them.

Policemen across the country are aware of the fact that the smart criminals are getting smarter, some through study and others through experience. The policeman has no choice but to expand his knowledge and to seek aid from persons expert in the various scientific fields.

Where can the policeman find this aid? In most cities, other than those bordering on the metropolis, a study is made and when the final decision is reached the result is a compromise in which no attempt is made to set up a complete laboratory. A good photographic setup is then usually installed, an adequate fingerprint bureau is developed, and portable crime detection kits are purchased. Each of these phases of police work can be mastered with a reasonably high degree of efficiency by policemen. In most cases these department-trained technicians are capable of handling the investigation skillfully enough to convict the offenders. But their real ability is shown when they are able to recognize their limitations, and to preserve the evidence so that it can be transported to a proper laboratory for examination by experts.

We must realize that for a police laboratory to be operated efficiently in connection with the solving of crimes the best and latest equipment must be purchased. When new, improved models are available they should be added.

The latest of techniques must be followed. There should be enough work to keep the technicians busy on a full time basis. And there should be a sufficient number of technicians who can qualify as experts in the numerous fields of police science.

The cost, however, is prohibitive in most instances because the department cannot justify the expense involved for the volume of work handled by the department. In an effort to overcome this primary objection and reduce the cost of maintaining the laboratory, one of the first considerations is usually toward decreasing the quality and quantity of personnel and equipment. This is undesirable because the accuracy of the laboratory cannot then help but be reduced. Because of the widespread demands made upon the one or two technicians in the department there is a tendency to develop him into a "jack of all trades" and he loses his effect as an expert. It has become apparent



that an expert in the field of police science must be highly skilled in one particular field so that he is respected, and that his testimony carries the proper weight. Nothing will bring justifiable criticism of a police department as quickly as will improper testimony, either by its officers or by unqualified technical staff members.

It must be remembered in dealing with the scientific analysis of evidence no amount of enthusiasm on the part of an untrained employee can take the place of a good sound scientific background.

The solution of course, is to train police employees in the recognition of evidence and the proper packaging and handling so that it can be transmitted to a laboratory, if necessary. Courses of specific instructions on the importance of evidence and its preservation should be developed.

Racine is a city of some 80,000 persons, most of them employed in manufacturing plants. We have 128 police officers, 30 women crossing guards and two other civilian employees. We find ourselves in pretty much the same situation as described above. Our crime rate and our apprehension and conviction rate is about the same as found in any city our size. Our budget is limited, but on par with cities comparable.

We have a fingerprint technician who also doubles as a photographer and field technician. This man handles all of the fingerprinting, filing and classification. In addition we have a photographer who handles all of the crime scene, accident and other investigative photography. All of the darkroom work is done by these two men. At present we are launching into experiments with color photography.

(Continued on Page 50)



Las Vegas Police pick a winner!

Law enforcement in Nevada's famous tourist mecca has become even more efficient since Las Vegas police patrol the area in 18 new Dodge Pursuit Cars.

In fact, along highways from coast to coast, reckless motorists are learning never to dispute the "authority" of these powerful, low-slung performers in flashing pick-up and top road speeds.

These new '57 Dodge models feature a choice of 4 mighty aircraft-type V-8 engines with *up to 310 horsepower!* Also 3 great transmissions: Standard gearshift, 2-speed Push-Button PowerFlite,

or the new 3-speed Push-Button TorqueFlite.

There's new Dodge Torsion-Aire . . . a revolutionary rubber-mounted suspension system with race-car torsion-bar front springing. It makes the going smoother and quieter, gives you greater mastery of every driving situation. And, in addition, new Total-Contact Brakes match greater horsepower with greater stopping power.

These new Dodge Pursuits are also equipped with many heavy duty components to withstand the roughest punishment. A phone call to your Dodge dealer will arrange a thorough demonstration.



In addition to this Las Vegas fleet, the Police Organizations of 13 States have already adopted Dodge Pursuits after proving their superiority in exhaustive performance tests. The police of countless cities and towns are rapidly specifying them for the same good reasons.

SWEPT-WING
'57 *Dodge*
PURSUIT CARS

BUILT AND POWERED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT WORK

For further information circle #60 on Readers Service Card



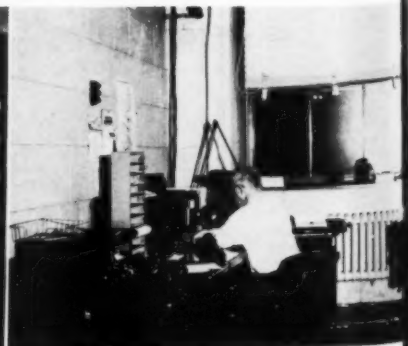
A file section at Concord Headquarters of the New Hampshire State Police. These files contain motor vehicle records.

SCIENTIFIC CRIME INVESTIGATION on a local level as such does not exist in the State of New Hampshire. Here it is on a state wide level with a central clearing and evaluating headquarters, located in the State House in Concord. From here the N. H. State Police spread out a protective, cooperative blanket over the Granite State. Cooperation with the local officer of the village, town or city is the key note to the success the organization enjoys. Population wise New Hampshire is small in comparison to its neighbors to the south and southwest. Its cities, while large, are old and confined, by standards of modern city planning. New England's history is the history of America's growth, yet with all of its past, the northern three states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have remained primarily a countryside with a rural unhurried atmosphere.

This rural country by its very nature cannot support an expensive crime laboratory in each small village town or city. Likewise the trained personnel to utilize

One of the four TWX machines operated by uniformed personnel in the communications room at headquarters.

A partial view of the extensive criminal fingerprint section file.



New Hampshire State Police and Scientific Crime Investigation

by David O. Moreton



Col. Ralph W. Caswell, Supl. N. H. State Police.

such equipment cannot readily be had. The necessity for numerous laboratories is further narrowed by the thinly spread population. And aside from all this, the low crime rate for the state makes the establishment of many such labs unwarranted.

Confronted with a crime the local chief decides whether to call for assistance from the State Police. This decision is based upon the nature of the crime. An act of violence, resulting in homicide, a minor offense, a case of breaking and entering a neighborhood residence. Each requires a decision. In the larger cities almost all such cases would be handled by the local force,—however this force would generally require the technical laboratory assistance of the State Police. Thus the local authorities would collect physical evidence, but the aid of the State Police is sought in instances where this evidence requires analysis or special processing. As the size of the towns gets smaller the necessity for assistance from the state organization logically becomes greater.

Until July 1, 1937 when the New Hampshire Highway Patrol was dissolved to become the nucleus of the New Hampshire State Police there was little really effective state wide law enforcement. The new agency, starting with the group from the highway patrol, was to be led by a former member of the Attorney General's office, Col. Ralph W. Caswell, with aid from another man of technical know-how from the Attorney General's

(Continued on Page 62)

With this radio equipment the Concord headquarters station and its relay stations maintain contact with 300 mobile and fixed stations throughout the state.



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BELL 47G-2

Sitting Tall in the Saddle

January 1, 1956 — Rose Parade traffic patrol... February 6, 1956 — Flew heart attack victim from Wilson Canyon... February 10, 1956 — Reseeded La Tuna Canyon area... June 12, 1956 — Search and capture of armed gunman in Newhall Hills after suspect shot motorist... December 26-30, 1956 — Malibu fire, 40,000 acres burned, \$70,000,000 damage.

Those terse statements taken from daily log sheets tell of the exciting accomplishments of the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department's Bell 47G-2 helicopter... accomplishments such as the briefly noted Malibu fire where the Bell helicopter performed heroically, flying fire-fighting crews to critical areas, bringing in needed supplies and reporting progress against the fire to fire headquarters.

This modern law enforcement agency is now equipped for tasks that were difficult or impossible

before. Tasks that only a helicopter can do — search, rescue, reseeding, fire fighting, traffic control and operations over any terrain.

Hundreds of Bell 'copters are proving daily they are the world's most adaptable commercial helicopter. They are lowest in initial cost and maintenance. Backed by over two million flight hours they have an established reputation for safety and economy.

If you are looking for a way to do a difficult police job better, write, wire, or phone for the complete story of Bell economy and reliability to Sales Manager, Dept. TBD 16, Bell Helicopter Corporation, P.O. Box 482, Ft. Worth, Texas.

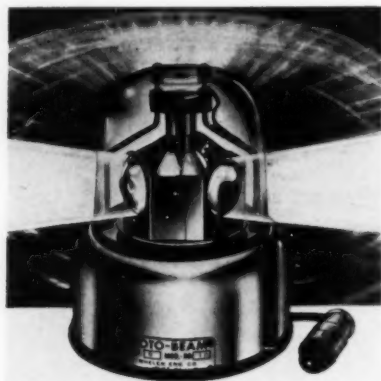


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For further information circle #167 on Readers Service Card

March, 1957



ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES of the motorcycle is its flexible movability. When an accident causes traffic to back-up a mile, an officer on a motorcycle can reach the head of the line quickly and take command of the situation. To accomplish this operation often entails danger. He has a choice of procedure. He can travel forward on the right side of the line (if there is enough room) or he can use the left hand side. The latter choice often means he must travel in the lane of oncoming traffic. On the right side he must risk some impatient motorist opening his door to see what is causing the tie-up. A motorcycle officer might strike the door or risk soft shoulders, which may cause a spill. There is danger in either alternatives.

As a safety measure to combat this situation, a new rotating warning lamp has been developed by the Whelen Engineering Company of Deep River, Conn.

This light is called the Rota-Beam and is believed to be the first of its kind ever to be used on motorcycles. Last November the first installation was made on a motorcycle in the Joliet (Ill.) Police Dept. As it was placed on the motorcycle, Chief Joseph Trizna said, "We are naturally proud

that the All American City of Joliet has been honored with this important first in the field of safety."

The obvious need for a motorcycle warning light has been great and its inventor George W. Whelen said that its creation was the direct result of a fatal accident that happened to Officer Louis Barney, of the Joliet Police Department. The story of this rotating safety light (similar to those mounted on the top of squad cars) began in August 1954. It was an overcast day and Officer Barney came upon a traffic jam. He moved out into the left lane to get to the cause of the tie-up and an oncoming car did not see him until it was too late. Shortly thereafter Chief Trizna (then a captain) and Captain Belfield (then an officer) discussed the need for a light with Mr. Whelen. Trizna, who formerly patrolled the streets on a motorcycle was aware of the problems confronting the trio. The pursuit lamps on a motorcycle throw a direct beam and give the rider no illumination of side areas. A rotating reflector type of light was needed—such as used on squad cars.

The biggest problem to overcome was the fact that a lamp on a motorcycle takes a lot of punishment from vibration. Mr. Whelen had previously designed warning lights for aircraft use and also perfected the Rota-Beam for use on unmarked cars. The Rota-Beam could be carried in the car until an emergency (such as a traffic accident). It then could be placed on the fender or roof of the car. A permanent magnet held it in place until it was pulled

from the vehicle. This same light is now available for motorcycles.

The bracket holding the lamp to the motorcycle was designed by Joliet Police Department's maintenance man, Ernest Eggers. There were two problems to be licked. First, a mount that would hold the lamp and be reasonably good-looking in appearance. Second, it had to be shock absorbent to be able to take the punishment it would be given. Mr. Eggers found the right bracket after much experimenting. This bracket places the rotating light below the windbreaker on the motorcycle, so reflections do not stream back into the face of the rider. The revolving beams are 3000 candlelight power and use about one-third the amount of power required by larger permanently installed lights in emergency vehicles.

Rota-Beam Specifications

The Rota-Beam light consists of a fixed 50 candle power bulb mounted on a strong metal base, around which three precision-ground magnifying lenses rotate developing three beams of approximately 3000 cp. each. The rotating lenses are driven by an electric motor housed in the base of the

(Continued on Page 46)

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Inspecting the new Rota-Beam Light for motorcycles are (Left to right) Ernest Egger, designer of the bracket that holds the light, Chief Joseph Trizna, George W. Whelen, inventor of the light and Capt. Orville Belfield also of the Joliet Police Department.

For further information circle #80 on Readers Service Card

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**He can spot violations
at 50 yards**

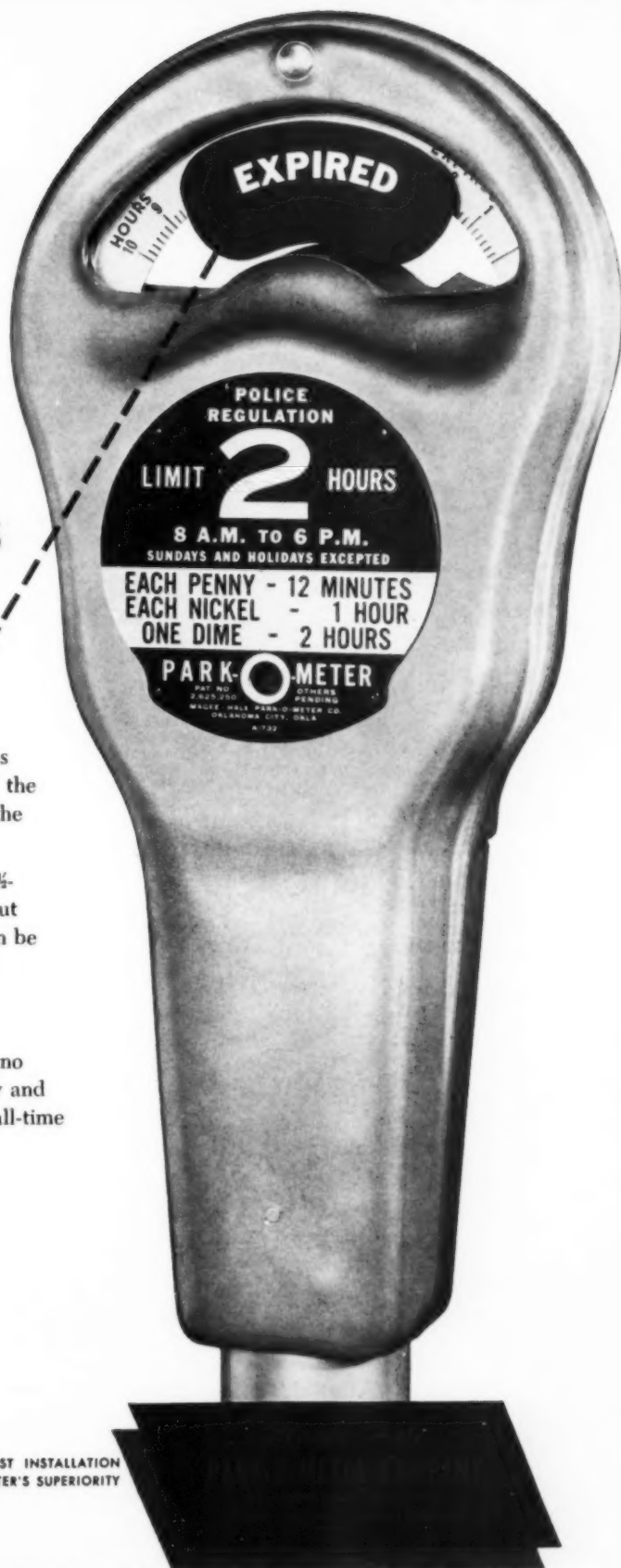
The effectiveness of your enforcement hinges on promptness in detecting violations . . . and the cost of enforcement hinges on the number of man-hours required to cover the metered area.

See how Park-O-Meter's big . . . 3½" by 1½" inch . . . *Expired Signal* practically shuts out clear-through visibility so that violations can be detected as the patrolman rides down the street . . . no sidewalk walking . . . no dismounting from cycle is necessary.

The meter head is designed so there are no confusing shadows and no shelves for snow and ice to lodge on and destroy this all-day, all-time visibility.



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For further information circle #144 on Readers Service Card



Chromatographic Techniques In A Criminalistics Laboratory

by Mark M. Luckens, M.S.
Toxicologist

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an abstract of a paper which was given at a symposium on "Science in Criminology" which was sponsored by The American Association for the Advancement of Science and The Society for the Advancement of Criminology, at the Hotel Statler, New York City, December 29, 1956.

CHROMATOGRAPHY HAS BECOME a powerful analytical tool, since its discovery by Tswett in 1906. Twenty five years elapsed before Tswett's technic began to be applied, generally, in chemical laboratories. Paper partition chromatography, one of several types of chromatographic procedures, is finding continually widening application in toxicologic and criminalistics laboratories. Column chromatography can be adapted for use on a micro or semi-micro scale. Though the manipulation is usually more complicated than in the former case, it may serve as a valuable analytical procedure in special cases. Both provide relatively simple technics for the determination of trace chemical compounds, the comparison of substances to determine whether they are identical, the quantitative separation of one or more constituents from a complex mixture, or the resolution of mixtures into their constituents. Either procedure makes it possible for the toxicologist and forensic chemist to analyze, isolate, identify or compare quantities of material which are too small (or too tedious) for examination by classical chemical procedures.

Paper chromatography may be considered to be, fundamentally, a countercurrent distribution process between two immiscible phases. The paper strip constitutes the stationary phase while the organic solvent is the mobile phase of the system. Depending upon conditions, column chromatography may be either an adsorptive or ion ex-

change process, through chromatographic procedures are essentially qualitative they may be made quantitative, under certain conditions. In toxicological analyses, best results are achieved when the concentration of each component, of the material examined, is in the range of 5 to 50 gamma.

The Laboratory of Toxicology of the Department of Health at Hartford serves as the toxicologic and criminalistics service of the State of Connecticut. During the course of a year, several thousand specimens are submitted for examination and evaluation. These vary in amount from a mere stain or smear to several hundred grams of material. These specimens may be tissues, body fluids, or other substances of biological origin; various dosage forms of pharmaceuticals or their residues; economic poisons or their residues; cosmetics; metals; ceramics; textiles; petroleum distillates, derivatives, or their formulations; household and industrial chemical specialties; flammable materials; paints; oils; and residues from fires. More often than not, the quantity of the toxicant or substance to be determined is extremely small in comparison with its matrix or carrier. In spite of repeated careful fractional distillation and extraction processes, the substances or substances sought are still present in extremely low dilutions or are contaminated with tissue or other debris which may interfere with their final determination. Under such circumstances, particularly, chromatography plays an important role in the final identification and evaluation of the material under analysis.

In this laboratory, chromatographic procedures are rarely used as the sole means of identification. Rather, they are employed as a means of verifying spectrophotometric, chemical, or other

information. Where the amounts involved are too small for conclusive identification or determination by spectral or other means, the chromatogram provides a means of analysis or comparison. We have found chromatographic technics to be especially useful in the determination of narcotic alkaloids in body fluids, medicaments, and the residues found on needles, syringes, tissue paper, or other paraphernalia of the addict. Small amounts of cosmetics, particularly lipsticks; inks; lube stains; and petroleum fractions have been successfully compared or characterized by such means.

We are, at this time, investigating many of the procedures reported in the literature; and critically evaluating them in the light of conditions in our laboratory. We have found that the source of the specimen and its preparation for chromatography significantly affect its determination by chromatography. We feel that much more work is needed, particularly on metabolites and residues, before completely reproducible results may be expected. In spite of some of the present shortcomings, chromatographic technics are playing an important role in the criminalistics laboratory.

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Pontiac Gets the Order After Rugged 3-Day Test* of 1957 "Highway Patrol Cars"

PERFORMANCE? Here's proof about as official as you can get it—The California Highway Patrol has just purchased 300 Pontiacs to be used in Highway Patrol Service. These cars were purchased on the basis of tests on performance, roadability, safety and comfort.

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These tests took guts . . . stamina for day-to-day routine driving . . . instant response for emergencies . . . precision control for the tight spots . . . in short, the ability to safely outperform anything on the road! A standard Pontiac outclassed every other car in the test (with the extra bonus of stretch-out comfort for husky six-footers with their service caps on)!

This comes as no surprise to Pontiac engineers—who set out some time ago to design a car completely tuned to today's driving conditions. More than six dozen "firsts" went into the '57 Pontiac—and 100,000 miles of the most rugged tests the engineers could devise put Pontiac on the road as the best-proved car in history.

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Pontiac, the first choice of one of America's largest highway patrols for all-around police car performance is best for America's everyday drivers, too. *Details available on request.

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Pontiac

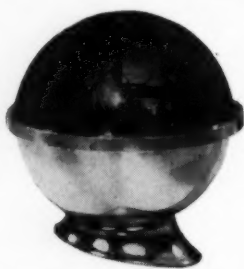


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For further information circle #135 on R. S. Card

Juvenile Officer Training Inaugurated in Indiana

A NEW TYPE OF TRAINING was inaugurated for Indiana police officers recently at Indiana University. The first Juvenile Officers Training Conference was held at Bloomington from December 10 to 14 inclusive with twenty officers registered from sixteen cities and two county departments. Two chiefs were among those registered for the five day school.

The increasing juvenile problem in urban areas pointed up the need for some form of specialized training for these officers assigned the responsibility in this area of policing. An understanding of the problem, investigative methods, referral, treatment of delinquents, and a review and discussion of juvenile delinquency programs were discussed by the excellent panel of speakers and panelists of the conference.

The conference was sponsored by the Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police and The Indiana Council For Children and Youth. Three departments of Indiana University cooperated in presenting the conference; the Department of Police Administration, Department of Social Service, and the Department of Sociology.

Frederic F. Schneidewind, Police Services Consultant from the Children's Bureau, Division of Juvenile Delinquency Service, Washington, D. C. gave lectures on the national juvenile delinquency problem together with trends in state and local legislation on this problem. He also discussed community conditions contributing to delinquency and programs which various communities throughout the nation have inaugurated as well as the program and services of the Children's Bureau. He described the growth and trends toward professionalization in Juvenile Police work including the organization and services of Juvenile Police Officers

Associations on state and regional levels. He predicted the organization of a national or international association in the near future.

Mark Roser, Supervisor of Pupil Personnel of the Gary Schools gave an excellent lecture on "Understanding the Individual Delinquent", describing symptoms of maladjustment, the individual variations in the capacities, motives and emotional responses. He pointed out the problems created by those who leave school upon reaching the age of 16 years and then find no opportunity for employment and are not even eligible to go to the military services. This group represents a very real problem because they comprise a large percent of our juvenile delinquents. He offered one solution which his city has employed. A corporation is formed to supply employment and provide earning power for the members of this group. Industry is screened by the corporation for contract operations which industry cannot afford to perform. These are usually in the form of salvage operations such as cleaning and reclaiming metals, etc. It does not compete with labor and yet it provides employment and income for the individual juvenile as well as supplementing the income so badly needed in some of the homes from which delinquents spring.

Professor Albert Cohen of Indiana University described the theory of gangs and their influence on juvenile behavior. He pointed out that belonging to a gang is a normal social phenomena and that the activities of the gang can be either constructive or destructive and anti-social depending upon many factors.

The Department of Social Service assisted in a field trip which consisted of a survey and inspection of the Juvenile Aid Division, the Poland Deten-



First Juvenile Officers Training Conference, Indiana University, December 1956.

tion Home, and attended sessions of the Juvenile Court of Judge Harold N. Fields. Judge Fields explained problems of the juvenile court and pointed out ways in which the juvenile officer can aid the court. Case histories and court records forms were reviewed and their uses were outlined. Judge Fields described juvenile court procedure in Indiana along with the rights of the juvenile and the problem of the court in balancing the interest of the juvenile with the interest of the community.

The field trip was concluded in the evening with a very interesting and instructive visit to the Indiana Boys School at Plainfield. Supt. R. O. Clapp and his staff conducted a tour of the plant and described the program of rehabilitation.

Two very interesting panel and roundtable discussions were conducted during the conference in which outstanding juvenile programs were brought to the groups and described. Chief Dan Metrione of Richmond outlined their experience with a curfew and their school program which combines traffic safety education with a juvenile delinquency program. Mrs. Elvera Riggs from the Vanderburg County Sheriff's office described their Junior Sheriffs Patrol program and the results of the program. Pat Reeves of the Lafayette Police Department, who is a juvenile officer for the department and also serves as probation officer for the juvenile court described some of the problems in juvenile delinquency and pointed out the almost paradoxical role which he must assume in these two positions. This gave some enlightenment on the problems in juvenile work of the probation officer as opposed to those of the juvenile officer. The operation of the Christian Center, a recreation center wholly supported by the churches of Bloomington was described by Nick Sileo, the director of the Center. The use of community agencies and coordination of their activities was outlined by Howard Gustavson, Director of the Marion County Health Council, Professor Lester E. Hewitt of Ball State Teachers College and Henry D. McKay of the Institute of Juvenile Research of Chicago.

A certification luncheon was held on the last day with an address by Mr. McKay on the subject: "Working With Citizens Groups".

Each registrant was given a packet containing pamphlets, books and references on Juvenile Delinquency.

The group voted to organize a Juvenile Officers Association in Indiana and elected John D. Conn of the Muncie Police Department as temporary chairman to direct the organization.

a trick for your friends

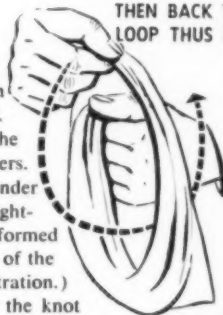
Try this trick—it is one of the most deceptive of all handkerchief tricks. You have a handkerchief which is apparently tied in a knot, but the knot dissolves when you pull the ends of the handkerchief.

THE SECRET?—To tie the knot, hold the handkerchief by diagonally opposite corners.

Loop the end held in your right hand under and then back over your left wrist. The right-hand end is next put thru the loop thus formed from the outer side, i.e., from the side of the loop away from the body. (See illustration.)

Finally you pull the ends and the knot will vanish.

OVER LEFT WRIST
THEN BACK THRU
LOOP THUS FORMED



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For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card



The Case For Electrodermal Response

by F. Donald Burns
B & W Associates



EDITOR'S NOTE: In our last Police Science Issue we published an article on lie detection by use of the Polygraph. Mr. Burns felt that aspersions were cast on the simple electrodermal response method and immediately wrote us about it. We invited him to write us an article and we publish it herewith.

THE PHENOMENON ELECTRODERMAL RESPONSE is not new. It was discovered in the year 1879 by the French scientist, R. Vigouroux and, since then, has been known by several other names including The Ferre Effect, Psychogalvanic Reflex, Psychogalvanic Response, Galvanic Skin Response, Skin Conductivity and others.

Electrodermal Response may be described as a human body function in which the body, mainly the skin, changes resistance electrically upon the application of certain stimuli.

The phenomenon has long fascinated the scientists and a great deal of experimental work has been done with it in the past by psychologists and psychiatrists, who have written many papers on the subject. Dozens of electrical circuits were devised to utilize the function to obtain behavior patterns, but little or no work was done to devise an effective circuit to utilize the phenomenon for lie detection purposes until the latter part of the 1930's when the late Professor Walter Summers of Georgetown University achieved that goal.

In retrospect, there appears to be two main reasons why earlier attempts failed. These are: (1) The use of too delicate indicating and recording instruments (galvanometers) and, (2) A failure to properly analyze the function to determine its nature separating truth responses from lie responses and classifying the various interference responses, so that each could be easily recognized by the operator and disregarded on the lie test.

While Professor Summers did not classify Electrodermal Response, he did develop an instrument to effectively utilize the function and his persistence and experience with more than 6,000 lie tests gave him an understanding of the subject superior to that of anyone else in his day, enabling him to speak and testify with authority on the subject. Professor Summers testified under oath in open court (3) that Electrodermal Response was almost 100% effective for lie detection purposes if properly utilized.

Although many body functions had been tried for lie detection purposes, up until the time of Professor Summers' announcements of his successes with Electrodermal Response, those chiefly used were blood pressure and breath. These two were utilized in a fashion which recorded variations in each on a moving graph in a mechanical fashion and the instrument was called a polygraph. Shortly afterwards, some polygraph manufacturers began

incorporating a third pen in their instruments to record also the function of Electrodermal Response; however, for the reasons set out above, in many cases, little or no success was obtained with the third pen and again the phenomenon became branded as undependable. No one who understands the nature and value of Electrodermal Response would make such a statement and any good B & W Lie Detector operator will tell you that the function is far more reliable than either blood pressure or breathing variations for lie detection purposes and that no further mechanical contraptions are needed to detect body movements during the lie test because any such attempt to "beat" the test shows up on the indicating meter as Physical Movement Response that is easily recognized by the operator as one of the interference responses and disregarded on the lie test.

In 1944, B & W Associates, after a careful study of all available material on lie detection, came to the conclusion that Electrodermal Response offered the greatest possibilities and designed an instrument and method to properly utilize the function. It was obvious at that time that existing faults in instruments in use then could be corrected thru the use of a less sensitive indicating device operated by an electrical amplifying circuit of proper stability coupled with sensitivity controls enabling the operator to adjust

Date 2-26-56		ACTUAL TEST RECORD B & W Electronic Psychometer		Case No. 9A-185-H							
Operator GEO. RAYSHICK		Reel. M.C.R.D.		Type of case A+B WITH INTENT							
Name of subject JOSUAH REED		Test requested by CAPT. R. STEPHENSON									
Address 415 WEST IVORY, MICH. CITY		Reason REED SUSPECT BUT DENIES									
Age 35 Ht. 5-11 Wt. 140 E.L. 6		ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SHOOTING									
Occupation LABOR P.P.C. FAIR		VICTIM WALTER EDWARDS									
Race NEGRO Health Good											
No.	QUESTION	Sensitivity Setting	2	1	2	3	4	Ave.	Analysis	No.	
1	IS YOUR NAME JOSUAH REED		+	3	2	3	2	25	TRUTH	1	
2	ARE YOU 35 YRS. OLD		+	4	2	1	3	25	"	2	
3	DO YOU LIVE IN MICH. CITY		+	3	3	6	8	4	"	3	
4	DO YOU KNOW WHO SHOT WALTER EDWARDS		-	17	21	30	20	22	LIE	4	
5	IS TODAY SATURDAY		+	2	3	5	3	3.2	TRUTH	5	
6	DID YOU SHOOT WALTER EDWARDS		-	25	30	25	24	26	LIE	6	
7	IS YOUR HEIGHT ABOUT 5' 11"		+	6	3	2	4	37	TRUTH	7	
8	HAVE YOU TOLD THE TRUTH TO ALL THESE QUESTIONS		+	20	21	23	25	22	LIE	8	
9										9	
10										10	
11										11	
12										12	
BEHAVIOR OF SUBJECT DURING TEST		ANALYSIS METHOD USED		OPINION OF OPERATOR		VERIFICATION OF ANALYSIS					
Normal (✓)		B & W Standard (✓)		Guilty (✓)		Date 2-27-56					
Cooperative ()		B & W General ()		Not Guilty ()		Confession by subject ()					
Abnormal ()		B & W Substitute ()		Guilty Knowledge ()		Confession of subject ()					
Uncooperative ()		Other ()		Inconclusive ()		Confession of another ()					
Remarks:		Remarks:		Remarks: KE-15.9		Complaint proven unfounded ()					
						Checked by RAYSHICK					

B & W LIE DETECTOR Susceptibility Test

Date- **2-26-56** Case No.- **9A185H**

Subject- **JOSUAH REED**

Age- **35** E.L.- **6** P.C.- **Good**

Sensitivity Setting- **40**

8	5				
7	2	7			
6	2	7	3		
1	4	3	1	1	
2	3	6	3	2	
3	2	3	3	4	
4	16	13	16	9	
5	4	4	1	2	

Number Concealed by Subject- **4**

Lie Abnormal Reaction Factor- **4.6**

sensitivity to whatever level best suited the subject under examination.

Since it was also known then that the most successful of previous attempts to utilize the various body functions for lie detection purposes were those which used those functions mathematically and not merely as inked patterns on graph paper, it was decided to develop a mathematical method of analysis of the responses obtained to provide the operator with a simple but effective and accurate analysis means.

The net result was the production of the B & W Lie Detector and B & W analysis method.

The investigative usefulness of the instrument and method has now long been established by the fact that more than 430 units are now in service. One organization is the United States Post Office Inspection Service, which has 16 B & W Lie Detectors in service throughout the country. Each unit sold is delivered with Operation Manual which contains all necessary information for successful operation and, if private instruction is desired, it is available through an authorized representative—Mr. C. H. FLETCHER, of the FRAUD DETECTION & PREVENTION BUREAU, 2515 West 82nd St., Chicago, Ill.,—telephone number is Walbrook 5-3636—for reasonable cost.

It is impossible to cover in detail all of the differences between the standard polygraph lie test and the B & W method, in the short space allotted here; however, one important difference is the utilization of a pre-test susceptibility test in the B & W method to first determine whether or not the subject is susceptible at the time and, if so, to what degree he is susceptible,

called the determination of his "lie factor."

This degree of susceptibility or lie factor is then used in the analysis of any immediately following Actual Test providing remarkable accuracy particularly on those subjects who are not highly susceptible and who would ordinarily show such little differentiation of response in blood pressure and breathing that only an inconclusive opinion would be justified in the polygraph type of examination.

Further, deception response is established by an actual deception attempt by the subject and not by artificial means such as asking a personal question of the subject while under the examination. Such artificial attempts cannot produce true deception response but only a Mental Tieup Response, having no value as deception criteria.

Further, with the B & W method, there are no yards of graph paper to search through after the test. All responses are recorded manually, but easily, on a single sheet of paper in proper form, making any subsequent analysis simple and effective by the mere application of a simple formula consisting of 6th grade arithmetic and freshman algebra.

An example of complete B & W lie detector test is shown in illustrations. This test was run recently by Technician George Rayshick of the Michigan City, Indiana Police Department. In this case, one of Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill, a call was received by the Michigan City Police at 11:52 PM on the night of February 24, 1956, informing them that a shooting had just taken place. Arriving at the scene, officers found victim, Walter Edwards, had been shot three times with a .38 special revolver.

At the hospital, the victim told the officers that he heard a knock on his door and when he opened the door he saw an acquaintance, P. T. Ronald, standing there with gun in hand and that Ronald fired immediately emptying his gun at Edwards. The victim could give no reason for the shooting and denied any previous trouble with Ronald.

Checking in at the station, the officers found that suspect, P. T. Ronald, had been locked up at 5 PM that same day and was in jail at the time of the shooting, but on the theory that victim Edwards, in the excitement might have mistaken P. T. Ronald for his brother, K. C. Ronald, they immediately picked up the brother and took him to the hospital, where victim Edwards positively identified him as his assailant.

K. C. Ronald was then taken to the station and interrogated. He denied the shooting throughout extensive questioning, but could establish no alibi to account for his whereabouts at the time of the shooting.

In the meantime, another team of investigating officers turned up two



additional suspects: A Charles Wayne, who had been living with victim Edwards, and a Josuah Reed, who was rumored to have carried a .38 special revolver, and who had reportedly threatened to shoot another resident in the area. These two also denied any knowledge of the crime, in spite of extensive questioning and the next day, Chief Edwin Fedder ordered all three to take the paraffin nitrate test. The test showed positive on Charles Wayne and negative on both K. C. Ronald and Josuah Reed, but further questioning of Wayne brought no further information to unravel the complicated situation and attorneys for all three suspects were pressing for their release and hinting at writs of habeas corpus.

Technician George Rayshick was then called in by Captain of Detectives, (Continued on Page 30)

Case No. 99-1854
 Date 2-26-56 Subject: JOSHUA REED

B & W LIE DETECTOR CALCULATION SHEET for ANALYSIS (Reference - See Operation Manual - 5th Edition)

To determine the value "K" which represents the minimum indicated response average to be found on relevant questions if deception is attempted provided that the response is reasonably distributed throughout the four runs on the Actual Test or appears in a manner similar to that of the known lie on the successful Susceptibility Test.

- D = 54 (Total units lie response on successful SS Test)
- H = 68 (Total units irrelevant question response on Actual Test)
- B = 16 (No. of times truth response was recorded on SS Test)
- A = 46 (Total units truth response on SS Test)
- I = 20 (No. of times irrelevant question resp. was recorded on Act. Test)
- E = 4 (No. of times lie resp. was recorded on SS Test)
- K = $\frac{(D)(H)(B)}{(A)(I)(E)}$

$$K = \frac{54 \times 68 \times 16}{46 \times 20 \times 4} = \frac{58368}{3680} = 15.9$$

Operator: [Signature]

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N-R-N-R-N-R-N-R

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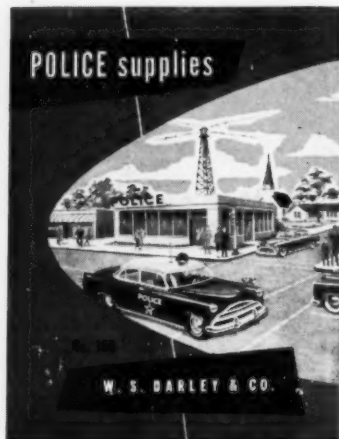
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Chicago 12, Ill.

Roscoe Stephenson, to run lie tests on all three suspects on their B & W Lie Detector. Josuah Reed ran a guilty test, showing conclusively that he was the one who was lying and had shot Edwards. Questioning by Stephenson after the lie test quickly brought a voluntary confession from Reed, who admitted the shooting and led officers to his woodshed, where he had concealed the gun used. For a reason as to why he had shot Edwards, Reed said that back in August of 1955, he had lent Edwards \$1.25 to buy some wine, but that Edwards had never repaid him, so he had decided to collect the money. When he confronted Edwards on the night of February 24th and Edwards tried to stall him off for a couple more weeks, he pulled out his gun and shot Edwards.

The case cited here is only one of many which the Michigan City Police have broken with the aid of the B & W Lie Detector.

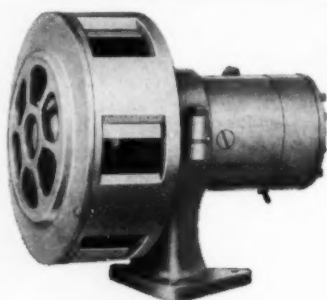
The new B & W is portable, 12 by 10 by 7 inches and weighs only 15 pounds ready to use. It is fully guaranteed for one full year and built to last many years in rugged police use.

Of course, no lie detector is perfect and there are some people who will

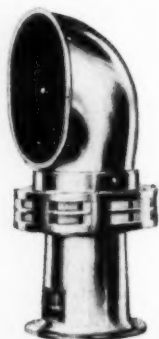
not produce conclusive response on any such instrument built today; however, B & W Associates guarantee that 95% (19 out of 20) persons, who are normally brought in for lie tests will produce conclusive response for the experienced operator and of those 19, 95% (19 out of 20 tests) will be correct. It is the writer's contention that no lie detector today regardless of price or complicated apparatus will produce better results.

B & W Associates have long felt that the lie detector has no place in court and recommend that lie test results be used for evidence only as supplemental to other evidence considered conclusive within itself. The courts have long rejected lie test evidence on appeals, but many lower courts will admit the evidence and quite frequently judges request lie tests for subjects who have stood trial, but for whom a verdict has not yet been rendered, which shows a growing trust in this scientific method.

B & W Associates, with more than 20 years of criminal investigation experience and more than 25 years of electrical engineering experience are successfully building lie detector equipment.



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For further information circle #164 on Readers Service Card



(Continued from Page 5)

- Q. Is oral evidence of a dying declaration admissible, even though it was reduced to writing but not read over or signed by the declarant?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is a dying declaration of an accomplice admissible against the accused?
- A. No.
- Q. Is a dying declaration of the wife admissible against the accused, in a trial for murder of the husband, though she was murdered at the same time by the defendant?
- A. No.
- Q. The deceased, when advised of a change for the worse, said that he did not feel any worse, and that he could not afford to die, was told by doctors that he was about to die. Having confidence in the doctor, he changed his opinion and believed he was about to die. Would a dying declaration made under these circumstances be admissible?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Does the fact that the victim, while writing under the torments of a murderous blow, seeks relief from anguish by sending for a physician indicate hope of life?
- A. No. It is a natural desire to be relieved from pain.
- Q. If one witness heard the victim express expectation of death, and the declaration as to identification of assailant was later heard by another witness, could these circumstances be combined and offered as a dying declaration?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where the victim's mind is busy with the idea of prosecuting those who shot him, what indispensable evidence must appear before such facts are admissible?
- A. An express statement that the deceased has surrendered all hope of recovery.
- Q. Would a written dying declaration bearing a date prior to actual homicide be admissible?
- A. Yes, if there was an error as to memory of date, or where discrepancy was obviously due to slip of pen.
- Q. Are declarations which are uncertain, misunderstood, imperfectly remembered, and incorrectly related, admissible as evidence?
- A. No. All vague and indefinite expressions, and all language that does not distinctly point to cause of death and its attendant circumstances is held to be inadmissible.
- Q. In a prosecution for sodomy resulting in death of a mistreated boy,

(Continued on Page 60)



Interrogation For Investigators



An In-Service Training
Feature

by Richard O. Arther and

Rudolph R. Caputo

Chapter III Before the Interrogation Begins

Every qualified investigator knows that investigation cannot be taught exclusively by printed words. But, experience is worthless if the investigator does not know general investigative principles. The investigator must know not only what these principles are, but how and when to apply them.

For example, surveillance is one of the most important phases of investigation. It must be done in the field, not in a classroom. Yet, if the investigator does not know any of the general principles surrounding surveillances, he will probably fail in his mission.

We used the word *probably* in the above sentence since even the worst surveillance will sometimes be successful. The same is true in interrogation—even the worst technique will occasionally succeed. *What will be taught in this series of articles will be the best techniques to use in order to gain the greatest number of confessions with the least amount of wasted time.*

The great majority of interrogations occur at a place and time selected by the interrogator. The second chapter covered where most "formal" interrogations should take place—in a specially-designed interrogation room.

Yet, if the interrogation is to stand the greatest chance of success, several other conditions must also be present:

First, the interrogator must be qualified.

Second, the interrogator must have the proper mental attitude.

Third, the interrogator must know the necessary background information.

Fourth, the interrogator must have a plan.

Qualifications Of An Interrogator

The obvious qualities an interrogator must have are: an interest in human nature, a thorough knowledge of criminal investigation, and suitable personality characteristics which cause most suspects to believe and trust him.

These are the obvious qualities. But, something more is required.

Stage actors have months in which to learn and practice their lines, gestures, and reactions. A movie actor can always have a "retake" if anything goes wrong. Both stage and movie actors learn lines written by a professional writer or writers. If the actor is great, he can affect our emotions to a point where we cry at his death scene, even though we really know that he is not dying and that just last week he obtained another divorce.

Must the interrogator be an actor? The answer to this question is definitely, "Yes, but he needs to be more than just an actor. He must be a GREAT actor!"

The interrogator must be an actor who does not work with lines someone struggled for weeks or months

writing—for the interrogator must write them as he acts them. Nor is there any chance to practice or have a director tell the interrogator how to make a certain gesture for maximum effectiveness.

For the interrogator is strictly on his own, and any mistake he makes is final, for there are no "retakes" in interrogation. An ordinary stage actor has the audience at least 20 feet away from him; the interrogator has his "audience" possibly 4 inches away and definitely not more than a few feet.

We all can tell when an actor is doing a good job. Similarly, it is apparent to the suspect when the interrogator is doing a good job. Moreover, the suspect is the toughest drama critic in the world—and if you do your job correctly, he confesses even when he really knows it is not to his advantage to confess! If you ham it up, or flub a line, he will know long before you do that you are not getting anywhere and that he is not going to confess.

Not only should the interrogator be better than a great actor, he must be better than a great salesman. We all have bought products from a great salesman, even when we did not want the article or when we knew its cost was too high. Yet, the worst thing that can happen to us when we fall for the salesman's line is that we get cheated out of some money.

But what about an interrogation? Here the "customer" knows that if he confesses he may possibly lose his liberty or, in some cases, even his life! If he is an employee he knows he will at least lose his job, security, social standing. How far more serious are these losses when compared to a loss of money!

Interrogation is nothing more than a sales talk—a talk designed to sell the suspect the idea that it is to his advantage to confess. What many great salesmen have found to be true should be of extreme interest to interrogators. Let us consider some of the basic rules of salesmanship.

First rule: *Sell yourself thoroughly on your product.* In order to get a prospect to buy your product you must be convinced that what you have to sell is exactly what the prospect needs or wants. Once you are sold on that idea, then it is much easier to get the suspect to agree with you. And this agreement means that he will confess—for that is the product that you are attempting to sell. Your belief and attitude carry over to the suspect. How often have you heard a salesman say, "This is just the suit for you. It is the kind that I always wear."

Second rule: *Like the customer.* For example, in a restaurant if the waiter walked up to you and said, "Well, what do you want, Stupid?", you would feel like punching him in the nose. You certainly would not want to stay there and eat his food, even though you were extremely hungry.

(Continued on Next Page)

Mr. Arther and Mr. Caputo may be addressed c/o John E. Reid and Associates, 57 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

March, 1957

Interrogation (From Page 33)

The same is true with interrogations. If you hate or despise or show a deep antagonism toward the suspect, he will immediately sense that and will, almost without exception, refuse to buy your product.

Everytime before going into the interrogation room you must develop within yourself an actual liking for the suspect, even if he is a suspected cop-killer. Sometimes this is hard to do, but you must select at least one feature about him that you admire or respect—his family, or his being of the same religion as you are, his being wounded in the war, etc. Then, during the interrogation, refer to or elaborate upon that single feature or other attributes you admire and respect.

Of course, if you are convinced of his guilt in shooting a fellow officer you can go in and swear at him, call him names, and show him how tough you are! Oh sure, you can satisfy your ego that way. But, in 99 times out of 100, that person will not give you a voluntary confession.

If you fail, just what did you accomplish? Absolutely nothing! And if this is the person who killed your fellow officer, he may go scot-free just because you had to act like a big shot.

Third rule: *Compliment the customer.* All salesmen use some such approach as, "Oh, that suit makes you look very slim," if you are a stout man. The same salesman with the same style suit will tell a thin man, "Oh, that suit brings out your fine build."

No person would long be a salesman if he suddenly burst out laughing and said, when the stout man put on a suit, "Oh boy! That suit really brings out how truly fat you are, Blubber Boy. Say, did you ever think of knocking off 50 pounds of that suit so you can get through a revolving door?"

Yet, many interrogators do insult their "customers" this same way. Then they become angry when a suspect refuses to confess as soon as the interrogator has finished his tirade.

How to compliment the "customer", and get confessions because of it, will be discussed in various places in following chapters.

Proper Mental Attitude

Every fall weekend several inferior football teams

upset superior teams. Position for position the winners are poorer than their opponents, yet they win. Why?

The will to win is usually the deciding factor. This mental attitude on the part of the inferior players will cause them to do a superior job.

The same applies to interrogators. The interrogator must get himself into a state of mind in which he is eagerly looking forward to starting the interrogation. He must be confident that the suspect, if lying, will confess. He must have the will to do a good job.

Such an attitude on the part of the interrogator will result in his doing a better job. And, also very important, this attitude will be felt by the suspect and will more likely result in his confessing, since the interrogator's attitude helps convince him that the best way out of his predicament is to confess.

As was mentioned above, the first rule of salesmanship is: *Sell yourself.* Getting into the proper mental attitude is merely an extension of selling yourself—that you are performing a good deed.

You must convince yourself that society will be better off if this person confesses; that it is to the suspect's own advantage to confess; that since a crime has been committed it is the duty of your organization to solve it; and that it is to your personal advantage and reputation to secure a voluntary, trustworthy confession.

Necessary Background Information

Before starting an interrogation the interrogator must know certain facts about two things. First, information about the suspect. Second, information about the crime.

Facts about the suspect include finding out the following: Past criminal record, religion, marital status, number of children, education, occupation, present job and salary, known criminal associates, hobbies, interests, and all other pertinent information that would give the interrogator some idea as to just who this person is and how he thinks. (As will be explained in following chapters, the interrogator uses this information during the interrogation.)

This information can be learned in various ways. The first step would obviously be a check with the local bureau of identification and with detectives and officers

(Continued on Page 36)

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According To Law (From Page 8)

absented himself from the trial."

"The same result must follow under the circumstances attending this defendant's involuntary absence. It is obvious from the record that defendant's removal was necessary to prevent such misconduct as would obstruct the work of the court; such misconduct was, in turn, effective as a waiver of the defendant's right to be present. The right to appear is not given to a defendant to prevent his trial either by voluntary absence, or by wrongfully obstructing its progress."

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March, 1957

Interrogation (From Page 34)
 who know him. Then the interrogator can possibly check with the man's employer and ask to see the suspect's job application form. Much can be learned from this, for example his religion, by seeing that he is a member of the Catholic War Veterans, or that he gave as a reference Reverend Fred Jones of the local Lutheran church. (Of course, occasionally time does not permit the checking of such leads.)

It should be obvious that knowing the facts of the crime is extremely important. Yet, many an interrogator goes rushing in and within minutes the suspect knows that this investigator just doesn't know what the facts are. Such a revelation will cause the culprit to feel confident that he should continue to deny his act.

Also, by knowing the facts the interrogator is in a better position to note discrepancies and point them out to the suspect. This will often cause the suspect to feel that he is getting more and more involved and that now his only real choice is to tell the truth. His confidence has been broken, but only because the interrogator took the time to learn the facts.

Have A Plan

After learning the facts about the suspect and the crime, the interrogator must then decide upon a plan by asking himself certain questions. First, exactly what do I want to learn through this interrogation? For example, it may be the learning of additional details about a crime already admitted, or having the person confess to a crime other than the one for which he was arrested,

or perhaps persuading a juvenile to implicate his co-conspirators.

Second, what tactic should I first use with this person, if he is the nervous type of suspect? Or, if he is the "cool customer" type of suspect, what tactic should I use? (In following chapters these two types and the best tactics to use will be fully explained. You will learn that what is best for one type is the worst tactic to use on the other type.)

Third, if this selected tactic has no success, what tactic should I then use? Thus, the interrogator has to have four tactics in mind—his first and second choice if the person is nervous, his first and second choice if the person is not nervous.

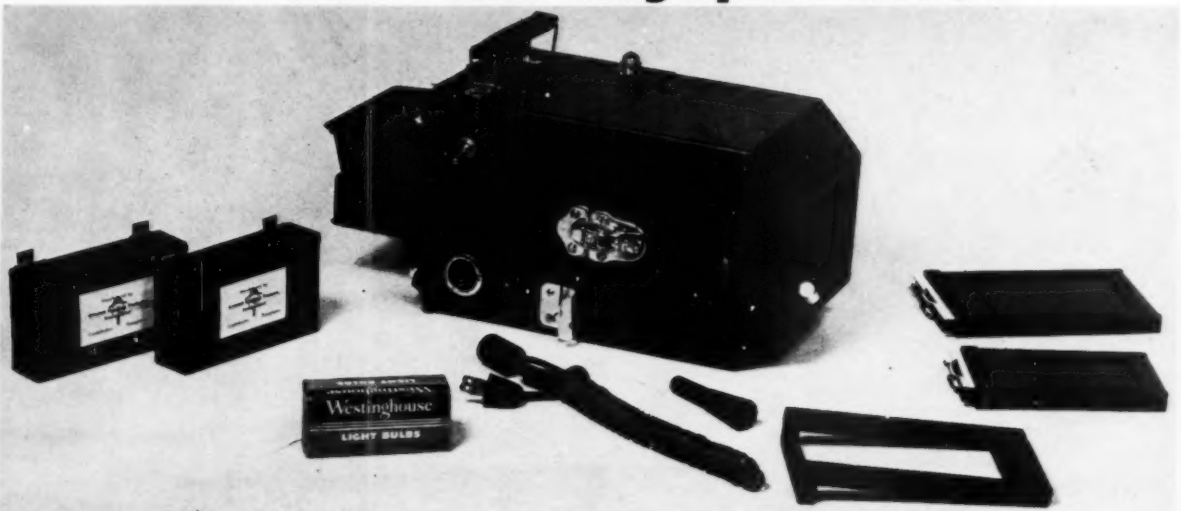
Asking yourself these questions and determining the answers will automatically give you a great advantage over the interrogator who walks right in and either stutters around for several minutes trying to figure out what he should say or the one who talks and talks saying nothing until he decides upon a plan.

In either case, the unprepared examiner immediately loses control of the situation and wastes time—valuable time, since it is obvious to the suspect that either this interrogator doesn't know what the score is or that the interrogator is a big bag of wind.

The saying, "A poor plan is better than no plan," certainly applies to interrogations. It makes no more sense not to have an interrogation than for a modern football team not to have a plan how to defeat its next opponent.

(Continued on Page 63)

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National Police Officers Association of America

The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg
Executive Secretary

Berwyn (Ill.) Police Department have 100% NPOAA Membership

We are pleased to make note of the fact that members of the Berwyn Police Department are 100% members of NPOAA effective January 1st, 1957. The department felt that our benefits and purposes deserve the support of its entire police force.

Code Of Ethics

A Code of Ethics has been carefully assembled by the Committee on Ethics and is printed on 12 x 14 paper. This poster is suitable for framing and is available without cost to any department requesting it. If you wish a copy, address your request to: Executive Secretary, National Police Officers' Association of America, 100 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago 10, Ill. We are happy to have the opportunity of printing it herewith:

- I As a law enforcement officer, I regard myself as a member of an important and honorable profession.
- II As a law enforcement officer, I will keep myself in the best physical condition, so that I may at all times, perform my police duty with efficiency, and if necessary defend my uniform with honor. It is my duty to

know the art of defense and be proficient in the use of my revolver.

III As a law enforcement officer, it is my duty to know my work thoroughly and to inform myself on all other phases of law enforcement work. It is my further duty to avail myself of every opportunity to learn more about my professional work.

IV As a law enforcement officer, I should be exemplary in my conduct, edifying in my conversation, honest in my dealings, and obedient to all the laws of my city, state, and nation, and I shall regard these as my sacred honor.

V As a law enforcement officer, I should not, in the performance of duty, work for personal advantage or profit. I shall, at all times, recognize that I am a public servant obliged to give the most efficient and impartial service of which I am capable and I will be courteous in all my contacts.

VI As a law enforcement officer, I will regard my brother officer with the same standards as I hold for myself. It is my duty to guard his honor and life as I guard my own.

VII As a law enforcement officer, I should be loyal to my superiors, who determine my policies and accept responsibilities for my actions. It is my duty to do only those things which will reflect honor upon them, upon myself, and upon my profession.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon Accepts Committee Membership On Awards Board

It is with great pleasure we announce that Vice-President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon has accepted membership on a special Awards Board Committee of the NPOAA. The function of this board is to assist in determining the Award of Merit for distinguished law enforcement members. Many Governors of the forty-eight states are also serving on this special committee, which includes distinguished police officials.

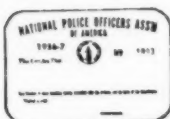
In accepting this appointment, Vice-President Nixon stated that he was interested in honoring members of the profession of law enforcement by reason of their importance to the community.

Certificate Of Merit Awarded To Corporal Bill Juett, Jr., Kentucky State Police

A Safety First was chalked up by Kentucky State Police Corporal Bill Juett, Jr., 32, of Georgetown, when he received the first Certificate of Merit from the National Police Officers' Association of America ever presented in Kentucky. The award is given in acknowledgement of distinguished service to the Association and the law enforcement profession. Juett is State Police Safety Education Officer. He has spread the gospel of safety throughout Kentucky for several years, and for sometime has done weekly radio and television shows in Lexington. Juett was presented the award by Chief Donald Van Arsedale, of the Georgetown Police Department, who represented the National Police Officers' Association of America. Pictured from left to right are: Director of Kentucky State Police, Paul M. Smith; Corporal Bill Juett, Jr., and Chief Donald Van Arsedale of Georgetown Police.



Advertisement



National Police Officers Association of America

PURPOSE:

The NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA has been formed for the following principal purposes. (1) To enable police officers to be recognized while off duty anywhere in the United States. (2) To promote and establish the importance of law enforcement as a profession. (3) To render assistance to members through crime prevention programs. In addition, the Association will make every effort to improve working conditions for police officers and to publicize the heroic efforts of its members who perform outstanding law enforcement work.

WHO MAY APPLY:

Membership shall be exclusively limited to the professional law enforcement officer. Applicants must be full-time employees of the United States, State or political subdivision therein, engaged in the enforcement of law and order. (Examples: U. S. Marshal, Special Agents of the F.B.I., Secret Service, State Police, County Police, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, City Marshals, Constables, City Police, City Detectives, Park District Police, Policewomen.) Each application will be checked carefully by the Membership Secretary to insure strict adherence to the requirements. Under no circumstances will a membership be issued to any unauthorized individual who is not a full-time police officer. ANY MEMBER WHO MAY GIVE OR LEND HIS MEMBERSHIP CARD OR DECAL WILL BE SUBJECT TO REVOCATION OF MEMBERSHIP AND ALL MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS:

Membership Card and Decal

Members of the Association are issued, upon approval of their application for membership, membership card and decal with corresponding registered number. The card and decal are the property of the Association and are lent to members for the current year. (Year from date of acceptance.)

Insurance

Each member will be issued an insurance identification card bearing his name and the number of the master policy, written especially for the NPOAA. The policy, which cannot be purchased on the open market, provides a \$500.00 benefit in the event of accidental death or dismemberment. Written by the Continental Casualty Company, of Chicago, Illinois, this policy provides twenty-four hours' a day coverage, on or off duty.

Courtesy Travel Plan

Each year members are sent a list of U. S. hotels and motels in which a discount of 10% from prevailing rates is allowed to law enforcement members. This plan, exclusive with the NPOAA, has been established to aid members in stretching their vacation dollars. Each motel and hotel is carefully investigated, so that members may be assured of high standards in these establishments. More and more hotels and motels register with the NPOAA each year, and, as the list grows, a new one is printed and sent to members.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIGEST

This is an educational bulletin written by police officers, technicians, and police administrators, containing practical information in layman's language on all subjects pertaining to the en-

forcement of law and order and its practical application. The Digest is published monthly in LAW & ORDER magazine, which all members receive for their membership year.

PROGRAM:

- Legislative efforts in behalf of our members.
- Adopting a National Code of Ethics to establish Law Enforcement as a profession.
- Promoting a National Police Officers Week.
- Presentation of Awards to Outstanding Law Enforcement Officers.
- Increase the prestige of the Police Officer in his own community.
- Gain public support for a just standard of pay for all law enforcement officers.
- Actively participate with all lawful agencies in combating subversive activities in the United States.
- Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
- Obtain Scholarships for members to study in special Police Academies.

EXCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP:

Membership in the National Police Officers Association of America is the most exclusive type of its kind in the United States. This special feature was instituted as a part of our By Laws to insure that this Association would be the finest police organization in the world. Membership will add prestige to any department where our Association is accepted. Our membership card and decal will be the key in every town and city in America to insure fellowship among our brother officers.

ANNUAL DUES:

Annual dues are required of every member. They are payable on an anniversary-year basis.

Membership \$5.00 per year

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(Please Print)

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Home Address _____ City/or/Town _____ Zone _____ State _____

I am a full-time Police Officer and am employed by the following Police Department or Agency:

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Business Address _____ Dist. _____ City/or/Town _____ State _____

Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____ Immediate Superior's Name _____

— MEMBERSHIP OATH —

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. Further, that I have never engaged in disloyal or subversive activities against the United States of America. I fully understand that I must be a full-time law enforcement officer to be eligible for membership and I agree to the provisions concerning the misuse of the card and decal. As a condition of membership application processing, I hereby agree to abide by all of the said rules, regulations, articles of incorporation, and by-laws existing at the time of my membership.

Recommended By _____ Signature of Applicant _____

Enclose Annual Dues and Return to Exec. Secy., National Police Officers Association of America,
100 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

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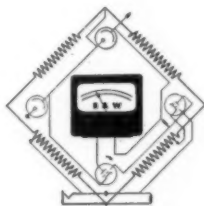
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An In-Service Training Aid

Primary Police Functions

Report Writing

by Bruce Holmgren



Report Writing: Preparation For Court

After the officer has done all that he can at the scene of a crime, after witnesses and victims have been interviewed and the statements have been taken from the defendant, an important job remains—that of preparing for court, largely through the writing of a complete and accurate report.

Underlying the emphasis on reporting are two key points: (1) The officer must report the details to his superiors and to the prosecuting officer (since they were not there, they must depend on his report) and (2) it may be a long time before trial. Although trial delays due to congested court calendars vary around the country, and although there may be many times that the trial takes place soon after the occurrence, the officer must assume it may be a long time. In other words he does not rely on his memory. Rather, he gets it all onto paper, reported in an acceptable, understandable form so that one who knows nothing of the matter before seeing his report can get a clear picture from the report.

May Use Printed Forms. Of course, many cases, particularly those involving misdemeanors and felonies including property stolen, may be reported fully in printed forms. Many police departments have outstanding records systems, and their forms make reporting an easy matter. Frequently, a report consists of a whole set of forms, such as describing the property, describing the arrest of the defendant, and so on. Our point is that where an officer has a well-developed set of forms available he should make the most of them.

At the same time virtually all report forms have added lines or have space on the back where the officer may write in narrative form anything he wishes in elaboration of the points covered by the printed blanks. It is here that the officer must use his judgment and must learn to write concise and clear summaries of what happened. If he but remembers that a lot of other people depend on what he writes down, he will develop an attitude that leads to good reporting.

Basic Points Of Report

Whether he has fully printed forms or simply has plain paper on which to put his reports, an efficient officer knows that there are certain basic facts and bits of information that go into an adequate report. Probably most violations of law or criminal offenses involve these points, although not necessarily in any special order.

First, we have the offense itself. All details of it; such as when and where committed, under what conditions, should be reported. The way of doing it, the use of weapons, tools and the like, plus any out-of-the-ordinary facts (such as a burglar committing a nuisance on the premises, or taking food from the refrigerator, for example) should be listed. If an officer learns to note these things with some system or pattern, he can build an excellent report in the course of making his notes.

The Person Who Did It. If there is an arrest involved, the full name, address, age, identification and other details of the offender should be noted. In short, the report includes whatever is necessary or helpful in identifying the defendant. Hand in hand with this are the details of the arrest. The date, time, place, circumstances and other facts all go into the report. For example: "Arrested John Doe, age 33 years, 1234 Main Alley, as he was getting into the car of Joe Doe, the victim. We saw him place the suitcase (later described in the car and just as he was getting in, with the car keys in his hand, we arrested him."

There are many ways of writing such things. Perhaps not complete sentences, just facts. For example: "Arrested John Doe, age 33, 1234 Main Alley. 5' 10", 180 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes, wart on nose, unusually heavy eyebrows, tattoo of anchor and mermaid on left forearm. Put suitcase in Joe Doe's car. Had keys. Got him as he was about to take off."

Important: What He Said

In addition to the physical facts of the arrest, it is very important to report just what the arrested person first said upon being taken into custody. This may be as important, if not more so, than the statements later taken from him. Laws of evidence vary from state to state and we shall not try to interpret the evidentiary value of his first statement upon arrest (ask your own prosecutor about this) but the important thing is to get it down.

Sometimes there will be denial and resistance. A knowing offender will say as little as possible. At other times, the arrested person will blurt out, "I knew you were coming for me ever since I hit the man with my car." But more often than not the arrested person will make some offguard statement that is neither an admission nor a denial, but which may have a bearing on the investigation.

Watch For Cryptic Comments. He may say something that has no apparent meaning such as "Now, what about Joe?" or something along that line that seems to have no immediate connection with the case. The important thing is that when a person is arrested by surprise, in that he had no warning until the police knocked on his door, his first statement may be spontaneous and unconsidered. The remarks he drops deserve noting, such as "Wonder who sang at Eddie's?" Further, it is necessary that the officer write the exact words in his notebook. Months later he will be glad he did that, in case the trial does not come up for same time.

Lest all this suggests the emphasis on the report focuses on the offender, i.e., the defendant, it is important to keep in mind that the report is simply a concise, usable record of what has happened, to inform those concerned. While it is vital for the report to embrace the details of the individuals, it also must concern itself with the physical aspects of the case. For example, if

any evidence is obtained at the time of the arrest or if any property is recovered, these facts should be noted.

Report Coincides With The Evidence

When we say that the report must coincide with the evidence we mean that the details of the physical evidence, such as weapons, or items of property stolen must be properly reported. If the officer finding a burglar's tool has marked it with his initials, his report must show this. For example: "Found large chisel with wood handle just inside window on floor 11 inches from wall. Marked chisel 'A J R' as soon as Bureau of Investigation men sketched scene."

In writing up descriptions of property the officer must remember that the descriptions must be as specific as possible. In other words, the report must identify the property so that it may be distinguished from other like items. Some things have numbers, such as guns, typewriters and the like. Others have model numbers, which may be of some help. It is a good idea to watch for distinguishing features, especially where the property has not been recovered. For example: "Silver bowl has a dent just under handle, owner said."

Learn To Get Descriptions. It may be necessary to use the full range of descriptive possibilities in identifying property. This means referring to it by manufacturer's or trade name, by the material used, its physical measurements, general physical condition, identifying features, including numbers or marks, general condition and age, and value.

Any officer who has been through a major criminal trial as an arresting officer or witness for the prosecution knows just how important it is to have property clearly identified. Further, his report must show all this, and may prove of special value in refreshing the officer's recollection in case the trial takes place many months after the crime happened.

Get Full Details About People

Whether we are talking about victims, witnesses or offenders, the officer must develop the habit of getting full details for his reports. For example, any of these people may move or otherwise be hard to find when the trial comes up. The report should show their homes and business addresses, including telephone numbers. It pays to jot down other pertinent facts such as "telephone in brother's name, John R. Doe."

Aside from adequately identifying any of the people who told an officer something, the officer should report the details of the conversation. Further, he must be very careful to distinguish fact and opinion: "Jones said he saw Doe going down the back stairs carrying a package. He thinks Doe was acting 'funny' and thought Doe kept looking around." Note the distinction: That Doe went down the back stairs was a fact; that he was acting "funny" was an opinion.

Proper Descriptions Important. In getting descriptions of any person involved in a case, whether a defendant or otherwise, the officer must be accurate in recording the description. Assuming that he has developed his powers of observation and has developed a technique for systematically drawing a description out of a witness, he must write it all down properly. This means getting such facts as name, sex, color, age, height, weight, build, hair, eyes, complexion, physical peculiarities, dress, identifying marks, occupation, nationality and so on.

It is well to be careful in using abbreviations. Even under the stress of writing it all down while holding a

(Continued on Page 44)

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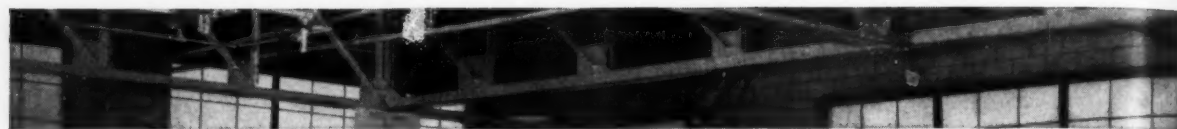
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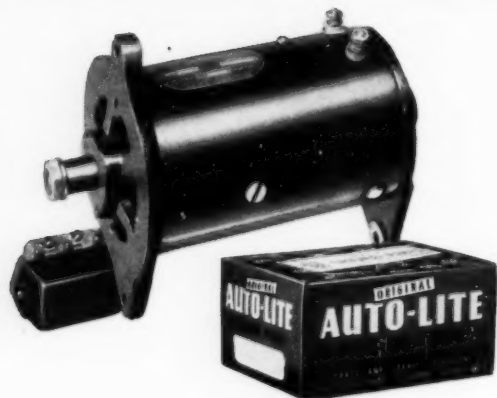
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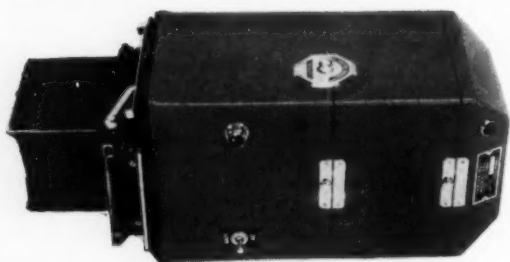
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Report Writing (From Page 41)

notebook and standing under a streetlight, it pays to be accurate. Watch out for the natural tendency to abbreviate colors, such as "bl" for blue, "br" for brown, and so on. Some of these are well known, others are not and an officer might not recall what a certain abbreviation stood for when he comes to review a report eight months after writing it. Likewise, a good officer is very careful about figures, and clearly distinguishes feet and inches, for example. It sounds elementary to caution about clearly writing notes, but those who have had to write reports under stress know that many pitfalls lie in the path of an inexperienced officer.

Organization Of A Report

There are many standard forms used as a basis for police reports and many departments, especially the larger ones, have standard practices which officer must follow. In the absence of such a standard, the officer should use any logical pattern or order that seems suitable. But more important than the order is the separating of the various parts—in organizing the report. Some officers find the five W's of the newspaperman's formula quite helpful. This means reporting the facts in terms of "who, what, why, when, and where." Also, they might add, in terms of "how".

It is helpful to jot down the sources of information. For example, "the janitor told me that Jones dealt in hides and furs, but the sign outside the loft indicated that Jones was a taxidermist." Also, if the officer has occasion to give his own opinion, he should note them in the report. For example: "Smith said he went home every night at 5:30 p.m. but the way he kept driving the point home made me think he was lying." An officer should try to be objective and keep prejudice out, but there are times when he should record his beliefs: "Brown kept interrupting me while I was asking Black questions and did it so many times I thought he was trying to throw me off trail."

Take Full, Complete Notes. Before the final report is composed, the officer goes over his notes very carefully. This is why he should write everything pertinent in his notebook. Many of his comments will never appear on the report but they are necessary to keep fresh in his mind what he knows about the case. At the same time it is absolutely vital that the officer save his original, pencilled notes. He may need them months later and for some unexpected reason, they may prove important to the case. The only way to complete an investigation, even a preliminary type of investigation as a beat officer, is to give the notebook the benefit of the doubt, and write as much down as possible.

When he does write the formal report, a good officer takes pains to be as clear and concise as possible. At the same time he goes into whatever detail the case may require. This is inherently difficult because of the time and the pressure. Many officers have no opportunity to write reports while on duty and have to pound away at them after completing their tours of duty and before going home. It is hard to concentrate on a report when one is tired, sleepy and cold, say, after eight hours of the midnight shift, but it pays dividends.

Good Reports Have Cumulative Value

In spite of the necessity of being clear and concise, a good officer knows that seemingly unrelated facts may prove tremendously important as time goes. For example when an officer records that a witness has a cousin who seems to be a friend of Joe X, a local slot

machine repairer, that fact may be incidental to the case being reported. But months or years later, when the police are studying reports to find all they know about Joe X, in order to trace out his mysterious employer, the detail about this witness and his cousin will jump right out at them.

At the same time, the officer should not ramble on at length about affairs unrelated to the case at hand. While the extra details often are most important or have future importance, the main object is to prepare the case at hand for trial and successful prosecution. This emphasizes that the officer must be accurate in his report. Others are depending on him and will act or not act on the basis of what his report contains. His superiors and his fellow officers use his report to further the investigation or in other and related investigations.

Prosecutor Relies On Reports. Perhaps most important from the standpoint of the instant case is the fact that the state's attorney or the prosecutor by any other title will rely on the police report. Obviously he will have the personal assistance of the officer in preparing for trial. Further, when the defense moves to exclude witnesses the state's attorney will ask leave to retain the officer, to sit alongside him at the counsel table.

All this emphasizes the need the individual officer has of a good report. He cannot rely on his memory. If he is going to assist the prosecuting attorney he will have to refresh his recollection from the report. In the large departments, officers often have many cases and simply cannot keep them straight. In small departments where major crimes are few and far between the facts may remain indelibly in the mind of the officer. On the other hand, they may not. The only way to do is to keep accurate reports.

Individual Officer Preparing For Trial

So much has been written and said about how an officer acts while on the witness stand that it needs no repetition here. Further, there is variation in local custom. In some jurisdictions it is proper for an officer to take the stand wearing a sport shirt. In many others he must be more formally dressed. But there is something he must do that is more important than how he looks. It is the job of being ready.

He goes over his notes, his reports, perhaps even visits the physical settings prior to the trial, so that he

is ready for both direct and cross examination. He is sure of his facts. At the same time he does not hesitate to ask leave to refresh his memory by looking at his notes. But still there is no substitute for being ready.

"The Finest Piece Of Police Testimony." A judge of years' experience in our local criminal courts once characterized an officer's testimony as the finest piece of police testimony he had ever heard. The thing that distinguished this officer's testimony and set it apart from that of others was that his answers were fully responsive, accurate and detailed. He knew his facts *quantitatively*. He had his specific figures correct such as speeds, times, distances, measurements and the like. His physical descriptions were veritable word-portraits.

But this officer had no special education, was no trained orator. His statements were simple, straightforward and he presented them without emotion or emphasis. He probably sat up half the night before going over in his mind the events of a fairly complicated case. He did not have to resort to tricks because he knew his material.

Many times an officer considers himself skilled because of his ability to slip a little hearsay into a case. He prides himself on his courtroom tricks that he thinks "win" cases for him. In spite of all we say about defense counsel vigorously cross-examining policemen, many officers have had so much court experience that they have a real advantage over some lawyers. But all officers need to remember that juries are quick to size up situations and often acquit because they didn't believe the police testimony. Likewise, an officer should remember that judges develop keen memories concerning individual policemen. They soon sort out those whom they believe readily from those whom they don't.

Shortcuts Jeopardize Reputation

An officer tempted to take a shortcut should remember that he may get a conviction in one case and prejudice a judge against him for life. Some tricks are as old as the hills. For example, a police officer sometimes brings a large box of exhibits to court. When the state's attorney calls for People's Exhibit No. 1, the stolen watch, the officer paws through many other items. Actually, these are unrelated to the case, but the jury gets the impression the defendant stole all these, too.

An alert defense attorney takes prompt measures to have these unrelated items kept out of the picture. Others may not catch the "act" in time. An officer who thinks that such tricks are a necessity in order to obtain justice should think again. Aside from his skill as an investigator, even as a patrolman, a police officer's most priceless asset is his reputation in the courts where he appears as the arresting officer. Those who doubt this should study the cases where juries have refused to convict obviously guilty parties and where judges have questioned police testimony. A policeman, like an attorney, builds his reputation for integrity as he builds his career.

Editor's Note: You have just read the final chapter of Bruce Holmgren's "Primary Police Functions" series. In our four years of publishing LAW AND ORDER, never have we enjoyed such an enthusiastic reader response to material as we have with this series. As previously announced, we plan to print these articles in book form as an important part of the "On The Beat" library. Mr. Holmgren has asked for a well earned vacation for a few months—but he will be back again with more in-service training material.



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Retired Intelligence Officer Accepts Crime Commission Appointment

Lieutenant Colonel Bryce Alexander, recently retired from the U. S. Army will become Management Director of the Dallas Crime Commission. Mr. Earle Cabell, Commission president made the following statement: "We consider ourselves fortunate to get a man like Colonel Alexander, who combines youth and vigor with a superb record and experience in intelligence work."



Alexander is 49 years old and a native of Rolling Fork, Mississippi. Until his retirement, he was commanding officer of the Fourth U. S. Army Liaison Unit at Fort Sam Houston.

He fills the post left vacant by Dan Reynolds (who left to join the National Safety Council in October). Colonel Alexander has served on four continents and in sixteen foreign countries. During the past ten years, his assignments have included intelligence and counter-intelligence duties, industrial and personnel security.

The Dallas Crime Commission operates under a ninepoint program intended to promote close cooperation between the more than fifty law enforcement agencies operating in Dallas County.

Motorcycle (From Page 22)

unit. The bulb is easily accessible for replacement and can be raised or lowered to adjust the beam higher or lower. The plastic dome is secured by two acorn nuts at the top.

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A 50 candle power G.E. bulb #1196 for 12 volt and #1184 for 6 volt is used. The life of the unit should outlast the life of the vehicle. Domes can be supplied in red, amber or blue.

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Book Reviews

Sexual Deviation

By Louis S. London and Frank S. Caprio. 702 pp. Westport, Conn. Associated Booksellers. \$10.

Every student of the subject knows that sexual incompatibility is a prime cause for marital discord. And every police officer knows, too, that the end product of broken homes is reflected in crime statistics.

"Sexual Deviations," by Dr. Louis S. London and Dr. Frank S. Caprio, sheds new light on the path traveled by many tormented souls. It is a valuable study of the vast legion of profligates, both homosexuals and heterosexuals, in our midst.

It is ironic that in this sex-conscious society so little attention has been paid to evaluating sex offenders as victims of a not uncommon type of mental disorder. But the demand for punishment of the sexually abnormal overrides the need for frank discussion of this great social problem.

This work by two distinguished psychiatrists unravels many of the mysteries of the biologically incomplete. It considers the genesis of sexual aberrations from the development of the sex impulse in the child to the deviation of the sex instinct in the adult. It goes on to furnish clinical data and case histories of psychosexual pathology. It concludes with a discussion of the social implications of abnormal behavior, and calls for the dissemination of facts to show what are true dangers and what are imaginary ones.

It is important that members of the police department recognize and understand sexual psychopaths. It is equally important that medico-legal management of sex offenses be made a subject of enlightened public consideration. This authoritative treatise is a giant step in the right direction.

Surrounded as we are by a rising tide of what has been described as sex anarchy which floods every compartment of our culture, a rational discussion of the subject is welcome. It should be noted, however, that this book, while very readable, was not written for members of the law enforcement profession. And it might be well to emphasize that it is not the function of the police to reform those who depart from the socially accepted patterns of sexual behavior.

I. B. Z.

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March, 1957

Racine.....(From Page 18)

One of our 11 detectives has also been trained in photography and in the use of the field laboratory kit and doubles for either the fingerprint technician or the photographer. Our equipment includes a press-type camera, a studio portrait type camera, a 35 MM camera, and a well equipped darkroom.

In recent months we have been using a field laboratory kit for the purpose of making tire casts, tool mark impressions, lifting latent prints, photography at crime scenes, photographing documents, and other routine crime investigation. It is expected that shortly, specially trained accident investigation squads will be developed, and all of the equipment will be put to further use.

However, our concentration has been upon training personnel to handle evidence properly. We feel that hair and fibre analysis, blood and body fluid study, ballistics, ultra-violet and infra-red photography and the many, many more highly technical aspects of criminal investigation requiring special skills and techniques, can best be handled by men trained in those fields.

The laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, available to any law enforcement agency, have proven to be of tremendous value over the years. As any graduate of the FBI National Academy knows, many dozens of police cases are aided by the bureau laboratory each year. The services of scores of experts

in the FBI are available free of charge to any law enforcement agency.

In addition to the FBI laboratories we in Wisconsin have available the services of the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory, operated by Charles M. Wilson and staff. The services of this laboratory are provided to any police or sheriff department in the state.

The Racine Police Department takes advantage of both of these laboratories, but no case is ever split between them. If evidence in a particular case is to be sent to a laboratory a choice is made and all of the evidence is sent to one laboratory. We found that the service rendered by both of these laboratories is extremely good and in most instances a report on their findings is available within a few days after evidence is submitted for examination.

Muskegon.....(From Page 17)

the officers had closed every loophole the men involved were convicted and sent to prison.

The feature of this case was the employment of a new scientific aid to gain evidence in the type of case that is usually hard to crack.

The two officers received wide public acclaim for their brilliant work, and for the fact that they could not be corrupted, even though the stakes were high.

They proved once more the irrefutable fact, that while police are human, they are also inherently honest.

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The Camera is completely self-contained to take "same size" photographs of evidence on all types of surfaces, including highly polished areas. It can also take pictures, in black and white as well as in colors, of all flat objects, such as handwriting, typewriting, postal cancellation marks, stamps, jewelry, engravings, etc.

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With turned-over loop to accommodate up to 2 1/4" belt. Adopted by Parkway and State Police.



THE TROOPER SL-5
This holster—as all other SURE LOCK HOLSTERS—is made of 7 to 8 oz. full grain finest cowhide, hand blocked and finished to assure maximum safety, perfect fit and quick draw. All edges trimmed round, dyed and creased. SURE LOCK device locks gun securely in place. Cartridge holder for 12 fastened to holster with swivel. Also made with more or less cartridge loops. Adopted by state troopers and parkway officers.



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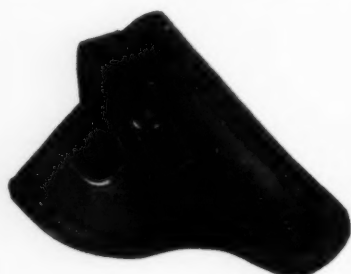
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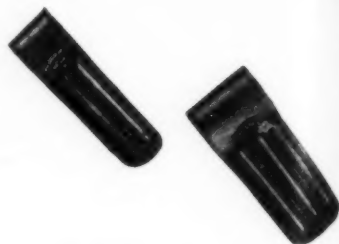
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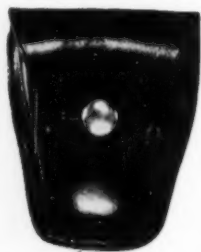
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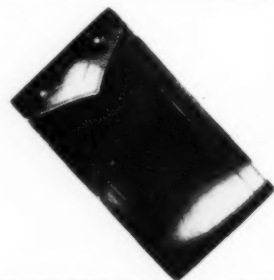
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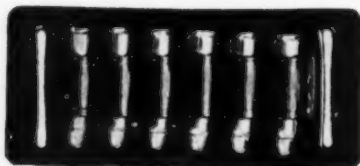
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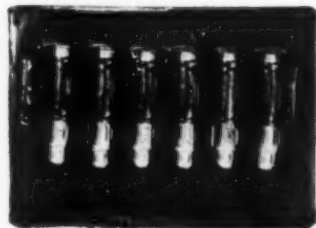
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Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement



by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

More About Building Your Range

Bobbing Targets For Indoor Ranges

A major problem has always confronted the sponsors of an indoor pistol match. Those who are acquainted with match organization and operation readily admit the obstacle accompanying the timing of rapid and timed fire stages of an indoor match. At an outdoor match the targets pivot and shots fired as the targets turn are either misses or elongated holes. Not so indoors where target trolleys are used and the range operated for both pistol and smallbore rifle. Here a hit is a hit and if fired as the signal is given it is difficult to penalize. This is covered in the Official N.R.A. Pistol Rule Book but the ensuing unpleasantness often outweighs the value of the rule. It reads as follows:—Rule 14.5 Early or Late Shots—When stationary target frames are used if any shots are fired at the target before the command "Commence firing" or after the command "Cease firing" the shots of highest value equal to the number fired in error will be scored as misses. Rule 14.3 How to Score (b) also applies; In case of skid shots the higher value is awarded if the leading edge of the bullet hole touches the scoring ring of higher value, except value of a skid shot may not be more than one ring higher than the original point of bullet contact with the target. This rule 14.3(b) gov-

erns the bobbing target, while 14.5 covers stationary target frames and bobbing target frames.

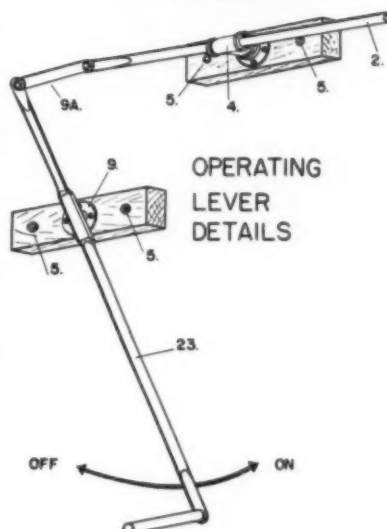
The unpleasantness which sometimes occurs as a result of unsportsmanlike behavior of a competitor when forced to admit that he fired too early or too late can be avoided by the use of bobbing targets indoors.

This problem and the resulting criticism of indoor ranges and indoor pistol matches is often expressed and for that reason some years ago the National Rifle Association assigned members of its technical staff to find a solution. What these men developed is explained in detail in the following illustration and plans. The design shown here was installed on the N.R.A. range in Washington and has been used successfully for matches as well as practice.

The entire device is quite simple and economical to build. The equipment is sufficiently rugged to give trouble free operation once adjusted. Materials are standard pipe, pipe fittings, steel plate and the necessary lumber. Welding was kept to the very minimum and all pipe sizes shown in the drawings and plans are standard. An average mechanically-inclined police officer or pistol club member will find that the construction is relatively simple.

As shown here the device was designed for the Caswell type target carriers of the N.R.A. range, with targets held by a spring clip at the end of a $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square steel rod. With slight modifications, the idea can be fitted to any kind of carrier system.

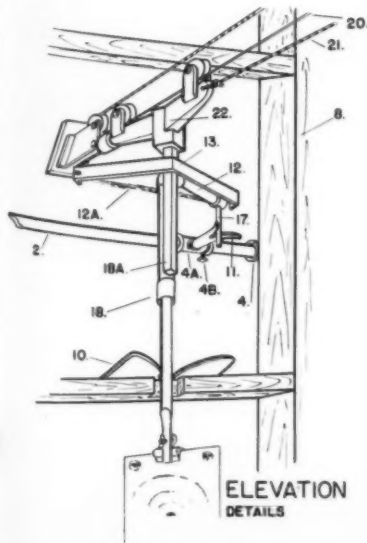
Details for construction of the pivoting device are clearly shown in the



OPERATING
LEVER
DETAILS

drawing. Its operation is obvious. The $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe shaft with the spring clip to support the target is free to turn in a piece of tubing slightly larger in diameter. This target shaft has a lever arm at its upper end which serves both to limit the movement of target to a 90 degree arc and to support a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch steel rod which is welded to the bottom of the collar on the end of the arm. This rod engages the fork of the drive shaft which controls target movement. The arm is held by a few simple rubber bands so that the target faces the shooter.

With these rubber bands assuring proper alignment of the rod and fork, (Continued on Next Page)



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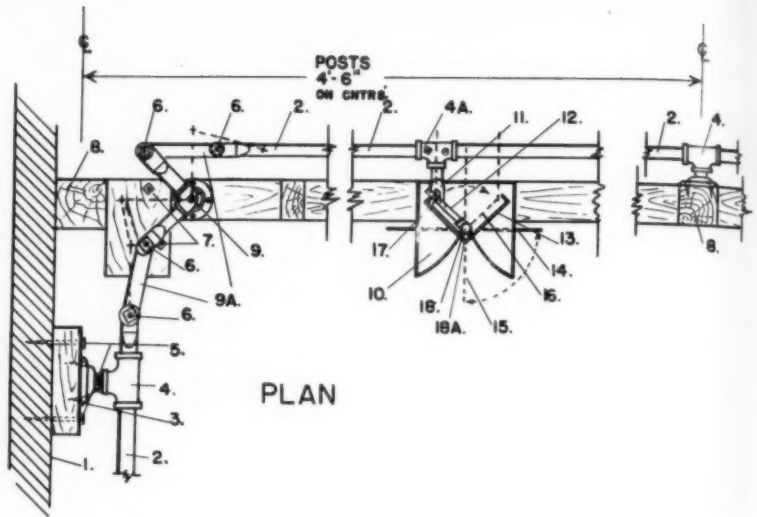
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the control arm is pushed to the ON position as the targets are run out on the trolley, and also when returning the targets to the firing line.

The most important feature of this setup to my mind is the possibility of using an indoor range for several types of practice session at one time. By merely changing from one target rod to another any course of fire can be changed at the firing line without interference with other shooters along the line. Material cost for this project would be in the neighborhood of \$35 to \$50 for a ten point range or about \$5 a firing point.



1. Outside wall
2. Drive shaft $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter GI pipe —6'6" above floor
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ " Floor flange with $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" close nipple
4. $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe tee
- 4a. $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe tee with two set screws allowing adjustment.
5. Lag bolts $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4"
6. $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" bolt and two washers
7. $\frac{3}{8}$ " lag bolts for stops
8. 4" x 4" upright posts 4' 6" on centers
9. Pivot— $\frac{1}{2}$ " floor flange; $\frac{1}{2}$ " plug drilled for $\frac{3}{8}$ " bolt; $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbow drilled for $\frac{3}{8}$ " bolt; arms $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long flattened and drilled for $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" bolts, measure from shoulder of elbow to center of bolt hole
- 9a. Links flattened pipe 5" between holes drilled for $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1" bolts
10. Guide plate $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 7" x 7" C.R. steel
11. Engaging fork $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" pipe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " flattened and cut to shape.
12. Pivot arm $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe
- 12a. Rubber band to return arm to OFF position on release of operating level
13. $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 1" x 9" strap, bent to form stop for pivot arm
14. Target in ON position (facing shooter)
15. Target in OFF position (edge to shooter)
16. Pivot arm in ON position
17. Engaging rod $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" rod welded to $\frac{1}{4}$ " collar
18. $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe union attached to piece of tubing (3" long) welded to rod (18a.)
- 18a. $\frac{3}{8}$ " square rod 7" long
19. $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe shaft
20. Trolley wire
21. Trolley activating cord
22. Trolley mechanism
23. Operating lever, welded pipe handle; lever pivot consists of floor flange and plug drilled for $\frac{3}{4}$ " bolt 2" long; lever is reinforced with two rods welded to sides.

News Of Plans For Camp Perry 1957

The National Rifle Association Executive Committee has announced the tentative dates for the 1957 National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. These dates are subject to final approval of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and appropriation of the necessary funds by Congress. The dates are as follows:

- August 12-17
Pistol Matches
- August 19-24
Smallbore Rifle Matches
- August 24-25
Muzzle-loading Matches
- August 30 - Sept. 10
High Power Rifle Matches

On August 9 through 11 the Small Arms Firing School for Pistol will be held and from the 26 through the 29 the Small Arms School for Rifle will be conducted. I assume that the school's instructors will be those from the Infantry School of Fort Benning. If I hear to the contrary, note of it will be made in these columns. Facilities at Camp Perry this year will be expanded

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so that 400 pistol shooters may fire at one time. The pistol ranges will consist of four 100 target ranges, a 50 point practice range, and 18 firing points for the International Rapid-fire Course. Other improvements will include new target frames and a practice range for smallbore rifle.

In order to make a more equitable distribution of awards a new NRA category-class awards plan will be instituted. Competitors in each classification, masters, experts, sharpshooters, marksmen and unclassified, to include tyros will compete against each other in the three weapon classifications or categories:

Pistol: Regular Service, Reserve Components, Civilian, Police.

High Power Rifle: Regular Service, Reserve Components, Civilian.

Smallbore: Regular Service, Junior, Civilian.

Special Prices For Police Purchases

William R. Henry of High Standard Manufacturing Corp. (better known as "Bill" to most police officers) has advised me of a special police price on the Sentinel Revolver—see their ad this issue. This price, plus its other excellent features make the Sentinel an ideal, low-cost, training revolver. The police price for the Sentinel Revolver is \$27.79. Orders for Sentinels at this price must be on official department purchase orders placed through the nearest High Standard distributor. It might be well to mark such orders to Bill Henry's attention for more rapid processing and shipment.

A Digest And A Compass

John T. Amber, editor of the famous Gun Digest advises me that the 1957 edition is one of his best efforts. As usual the "Digest" is jam packed with information for gun lovers and is a great reference source. John and his staff have done their usual superb job of presenting interesting stories and keeping their reference sections up to the minute.

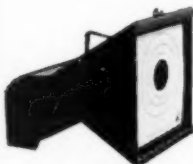
This year in addition to the excellence of the Digest a hunter safety inducement has been added. For each purchase of the Digest the publisher will send a woodsman's compass. As described the compass has a set button for a fixed needle position and has a brass case. Digest buyers have only to send their sales slip as evidence of their purchase to the publisher who will send the compass. This year a special price is offered to law enforcement officers who order copies of the Gun Digest directly from the publisher. Regularly the book is \$2.50 but the special price is 20% less or \$2.00 post-paid. Be sure when ordering from the Gun Digest Company, 227 West Washington St., Chicago 6, Ill., to mention that you are a police officer, or use

(Continued on Next Page)

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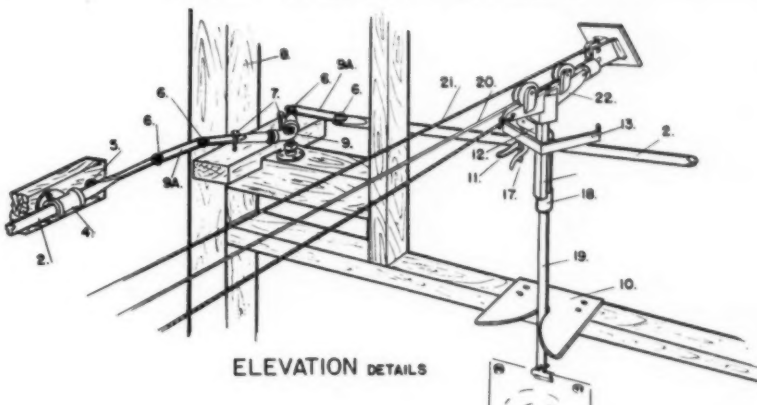
DETROIT BULLET TRAP CO.

26000 Capitol

Detroit 28, Mich.

**FREE
CIRCULAR**

For further information circle #45 on Readers Service Card



NEW LOW-COST TRAINING REVOLVER HI-STANDARD SENTINEL



Here's the perfect training revolver. Feels, points, fires, and reloads just like your regular service weapon. But it's low in price and fires *thrifty* .22 ammunition — shorts, longs, and long rifles — with excellent accuracy. Quiet report, lack of muzzle blast permits indoor practice. Simple bullet traps make safe backstops.

Low costs encourage men to practice. This builds the pistol proficiency that means high morale, safe use of firearms, and public confidence in your department.

Investigate now. Write for volume prices and literature on would-be famous High-Standard handguns.



THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORP.

HAMDEN • CONNECTICUT

For further information circle #153 on Readers Service Card

BEST PRICES
-backed by the **BEST SERVICE!**

The Complete Line
SMITH & WESSON
The Finest
Hand Guns Made

WILLIAM'S SERVICE DEP'T

Leading law enforcement groups use the Williams facilities because the prices are right — delivery is prompt and the service department, considered one of the finest in America, backs up the equipment. 12,000 to 15,000 guns are serviced every year by the Williams experts.



LOAD YOUR OWN AMMUNITION

You can get better ammunition at about one-fifth the cost. This means that your department can do five times the shooting for the same price. And hand loading is easy. We stock all leading lines of hand loading equipment plus the components.

**HOLSTERS - BILLIES
HAND CUFFS
RELOADING EQUIPMENT
AND COMPONENTS -
SERVICING - REPAIRING**

FREE FOLDER

Our special police bulletin gives you complete information. Write for your copy today!



WILLIAMS GUN SIGHT CO.
"On the Range"



7203 LAPEER RD.

DAVISON 18, MICH.

For further information circle #71 on Readers Service Card

Weapon-Wise ... (From Page 57)

official stationery and quote the \$2.00 price as seen in LAW AND ORDER.

Lewis "Lew" Sanderson

Very few men have made a really lasting impression upon the shooters of the world unless they were either champion shooters or contributed a product resulting in improved shooting. Lewis Sanderson of Milford, Michigan, better known as "Lew" to everyone, was such a person. Lew was a big man, in more ways than one. He had a ready humor, and his ability to find something interesting and likeable in everyone he met was a trait many of us would do well to imitate.

A member of the Detroit Police Department, he retired in January 1946 with the rank of detective lieutenant, after twenty-five years of exemplary service. He was a member of the first team of Detroit Police pistol shooters to win a national championship for Detroit. For nearly thirty years Lew took an active part in competitive shooting. For the past fifteen years he had been known throughout the shooting world for his custom-made pistol grips. Those of us who possess an example of Lew's artistry in wood are indeed fortunate, because Lew rarely caught up with his orders for grips.

(Continued on Page 60)



... for your
**CONFISCATED
GUNS &
GUN PARTS!**

... regardless of condition

We buy "junkers" to break up into remaining usable parts. Shotguns, rifles, pistols — want nothing too good to smash up. Pay \$1 to \$8 each plus shipping. Send off via parcel post if under 70 lbs., rail freight if over 70 lbs. Our check, including shipping costs, airmailed day material is received. (Advise to whom check should be made payable). If our offer not suitable your material returned at once prepaid.

NOTE: If your state requires destruction of confiscated frames (part with number), strip guns completely, keep frame and send remaining parts — or we will strip down the guns in our plant and return frames pre-paid to you.

**NEW
GUNS
AVAILABLE**



THOMPSON PARTS & SERVICE

FOR ALL MODELS

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG SHEETS.

* Repair parts available for foreign & obsolete arms of all types

NUMRICH ARMS CO.

SOLE MFGRS. THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUNS

WEST HURLEY 6, N. Y.

For further information circle #169 on Readers Service Card

NEW! GUARDIAN NEW!

PATENT APPLIED FOR

**SINGLE-MOTION RAPID-DRAW
LIGHTWEIGHT HOLSTER**

For Revolvers

REVOLVER CANNOT
BE COCKED OR
FIRED IN THE
CLOSED HOLSTER.

HIGH QUALITY
BROWN SHOULDER
LEATHER.



CLIPS SNUGLY TO
BELTS FROM 1" TO
2 1/4" IN WIDTH.

NO BULKY STRAPS
ARE REQUIRED.

MADE FROM A
NEW TYPE OF
HOLSTER LEATHER.

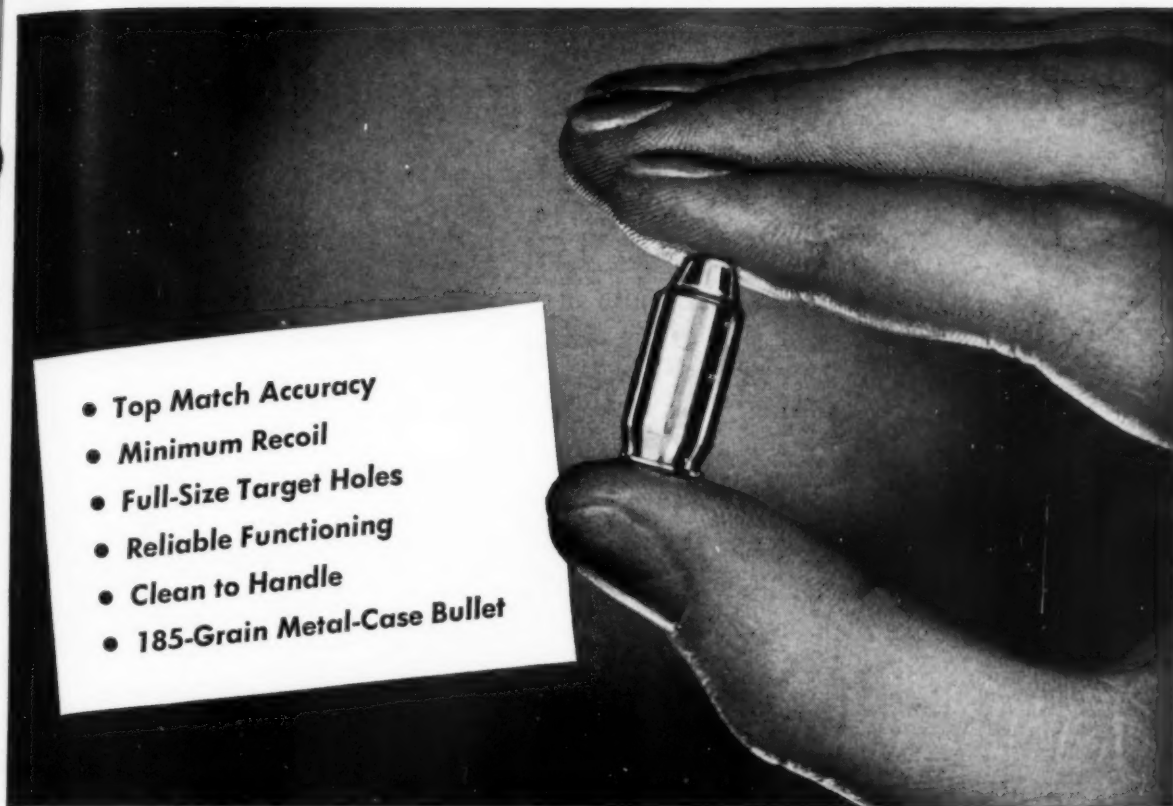
Your thumb snaps open holster as you draw the revolver—fingers automatically fall into position. Holster is easily removed from your belt.

Write for information on this newest popular Bucheimer holster.

J. M. BUCHEIMER CO.

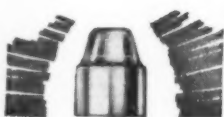
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

For further information circle #24 on Readers Service Card



- Top Match Accuracy
- Minimum Recoil
- Full-Size Target Holes
- Reliable Functioning
- Clean to Handle
- 185-Grain Metal-Case Bullet

Boost Your Scores with Peters 45 Automatic "POLICE MATCH" WAD CUTTER!



NOW . . . get peak accuracy at all pistol shooting ranges! Shoot Peters 45 Automatic "Police Match" Wad Cutter cartridges!

Here is the 45 match cartridge that has everything! It's factory-loaded to precise specifications to meet the most exacting requirements of handgun shooters. It functions reliably, combining superb accuracy with balanced recoil . . . features that are a "must" on the timed and rapid-fire

stages of today's match competition. Moreover, it punches a clean, full-size hole in the target . . . makes spotting and scoring faster and easier.

Next time you step up to the firing line, load up with Peters 45 Automatic "Police Match" Wad Cutter cartridges. This clean, superbly accurate match ammunition not only helps you boost your scores, but takes the guesswork out of scoring. Another product of Peters ballistic science for pistol target shooters!



PETERS

PACKS THE POSSIBLES



PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, BRIDGEPORT 2, CONN.

"Police Match" is a Trademark of the Peters Cartridge Division, Remington Arms Company, Inc.
For further information circle #41 on Readers Service Card

POLICE EQUIPMENT

Handcuffs and Cases



STAR, one of the lowest priced handcuffs on the market today, made of high grade steel, light weight, 10 oz. pick resistant locks, will not lock till applied on prisoner, with two keys . . . Nickel plated. Price \$5.95.

JA 34 Handcuff Case
High Quality Black 7 to 8 oz. Bridle Cowhide leather.
Price: \$1.50.

Q10 Off Duty Holster
Black or Russet leather available. These first quality, finely stitched holsters, very popular for off duty wear. (Available in both foreign and domestic revolvers or automatics.)

Price:
Q10 for all 4" barrel revolvers . . . \$3.50
Q11 for all 2" barrel revolvers . . . \$3.00

**ALL LEATHER
GOODS MADE IN
U.S.A.**



Off Duty Equipment
Q12 SHOULDER HOLSTER. Made for all type revolvers or automatics. Made from high grade russet leather. \$4.25 each.
Q14A INSIDE THE PANTS HOLSTER. 6 oz. russet leather, with nickel plated, non-rusting clip. \$2.50 each.

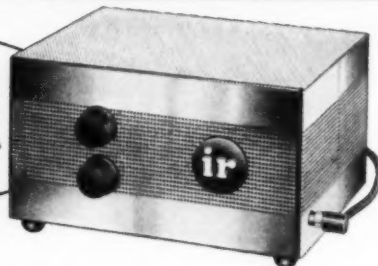
IDI IDENTIFICATION & SHIELD HOLDER.
Made to hold shield & identification card. Can be furnished in black or tan leather (Velvet flap). \$1.50 each.

JOHN B. ALESSIO

SERVING MAJOR CITIES FOR OVER 30 YEARS
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For further information circle #3 on Readers Service Card

the
VOLUNTEER



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COMMUNICATION RECEIVER
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VHF

For the first time, a truly high performance receiver is available at a price low enough for individual members of public security organizations to keep informed while on or off duty. Fire and police departments, civil defense organizations and all other operators of 2-way radios are improving their service to the community with the use of VOLUNTEERS in members' cars, homes or offices.

VOLUNTEER Receivers and PAK-FONE 2-Way Portable Radios are sold by your 2-Way radio service organization. Phone or write for complete details. Phone: AUstin 7-8888.

INDUSTRIAL RADIO CORP.

428 N. PARKSIDE • CHICAGO, ILL.

For further information circle #32 on R. S. Card

Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 58)

The demand was very great and his standards were such that he would produce only grips of exceptional quality. We will miss him.

Frank C. Hoppe

With the passing of Frank C. Hoppe exhibitors and visitors alike will feel the conventions are not quite the same. Frank, while president of the firm Frank A. Hoppe, Inc., was also an active member of a number of Philadelphia rifle clubs. He was president of the Frankford Arsenal Rifle Club. In 1940 he donated the Frank A. Hoppe memorial trophy in memory of his father who founded the firm, long famous as manufacturers of gun cleaning compounds.

W. P. Mitchell

W. P. Mitchell known for his custom-made, custom-designed yellow lensed shooting glasses and one of LAW AND ORDER's advertisers, recently passed away. The only manufacturer in the United States who devoted his entire operation to the manufacture of shooting glasses, Dr. Mitchell's glasses were and are the most popular glasses on the firing line. His special yellow lenses have boosted more than one shooter's scores and aided hunters in the field to locate their game. Dr. Mitchell was always present at the important matches throughout the year and at the NRA Convention in Washington. We will surely miss him, but we are very glad to learn that his wife will continue the direction of the manufacturing and merchandising of Mitchell's Shooting Glasses.

Q and A Column (From Page 32)

would a dying declaration be admissible?

- A. Not if the accused is prosecuted for sodomy alone.
- Q. In a prosecution for murder of a named person by wilful sale of wood alcohol for beverage purposes, is a dying declaration of another person who had purchased the same kind of liquor and was killed by the effects thereof, admissible against the defendant?
- A. No.
- Q. In a prosecution for homicide, is a conversation between decedent and wife immediately after stabbing and relating thereto admissible as a dying declaration?
- A. Yes; and also as res gestae.
- Q. Is a declaration of deceased which is based on statements made by a third person as to who shot him admissible?
- A. No.
- Q. Is a statement by the deceased that the accused shot him for nothing and because "he was a crazy fool", admissible?
- A. No. Based on the rule that opinions in dying declarations are inadmissible.

Law and Order



IACP Appoints Travel Agent

In the mail this week we received a press release of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and a note from Kelly Kelso. Both gave us information about the Conference which will be held September 29-October 3, 1957 at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, T. H.

A very attractive booklet has been prepared by Mr. Kelso, giving actual costs of hotel accommodations and transportation costs from your home town to the coast thence to Hawaii by air or boat.

Naturally in preparing an itinerary there is much detail involved. These tasks are completely taken over by Mr. Kelso whose agency represents all airlines, steamship lines, hotels and travel reservations. They have been appointed as the Official Travel Agency by International Association of Chiefs of Police and will save you time and energy.

If you wish this booklet, address your request to **Kelso Travel Bureau, Inc.**, 380 East Green Street, Pasadena, California.

Arson Seminar

The Public Safety Institute of Purdue University with the cooperation of the International Association of Arson Investigators and many other national and state agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution and prevention of the crime of arson, will hold a five day intensive training program from April 29 to May 3, 1957. The seminar will be held in the Memorial Union Building on the Purdue campus in Lafayette, Indiana.

This 13th annual seminar with International recognition will provide the nation's most outstanding lecturers on the subject of arson. There will be training for the new enrollee, advanced investigative techniques, review of latest laboratory aids, and specific training that will lead to more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist.

For additional information about this seminar, address Professor Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Police Training

A press release from Professor Douglas M. Kelley of the University of California announces a summer session Institute to be held at the University from June 17th to July 27—covering 6 weeks.

There will be three courses. "Psychological Basis of Criminology" is

described as studying criminal behavior from the viewpoint of psychological cause and psychiatric deviation.

Course number two: "Interview Technique in Criminology" will embrace the techniques of interrogation including historic and modern interview methods.

The above two courses will be under the supervision of Professor Kelley and the third course which is entitled "Instrumental Detection of Deception" will be conducted by Albert E. Riedel, Lecturer in Criminology.

If you wish more information about this session write to **Dean O. W. Wilson, School of Criminology, University of California, Berkeley 4, California.**

Correction

In the Code Letter listings of our Uniform Directory, Page 40, the last two letters should have been transposed. Correctly it reads:

M: Leather Accessories

N: Badges

We hope we haven't inconvenienced any of our readers and suggest you make the correction now so that you won't be misled when you have occasion to use the directory.

The Sign of TASSCO Traffic Safety

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS

TRAFFIC and STREET SIGN COMPANY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY • MARKET 3-6640

YOU'LL WANT A PERSONAL COPY

Here's the big, new, comprehensive catalog from the nation's leading specialist manufacturer of traffic and street signs in every category.

The Tassco catalog is illustrated in full color, showing hundreds of signs now in use by many of the most modern, economy-minded municipalities in America.

For your copy of the new Tassco Catalog, write for Catalog TSM.



TRAFFIC & STREET SIGN COMPANY, 84 FOUNDRY ST., NEWARK 5, N. J.

For further information circle #70 on Readers Service Card

New Hampshire (From Page 20)

office—an experienced fingerprint technician. In 1937 there was no equipment, no laboratory and no men with any technical skill or background in criminal investigation.

Progress through the intervening years has brought much of the vital equipment and developed an organization of experienced technicians. It is true that the State Police's biggest job is the control and patrol of traffic; duty breakdown is 85% traffic and 15% crime. But, when called upon, each trooper is an intelligent, efficient investigator, capable of much more than routine law enforcement. Each man is able to take fingerprints and carries a complete kit in his patrol car. It is policy for each person arrested to have four sets of fingerprints taken and it is each arresting trooper's job to take these prints. The disposition of these prints are as follows: one copy to the FBI in Washington, one copy to the State Police in Boston, one copy in the case file and the fourth goes into the headquarter's fingerprint files. The fingerprint files in Concord now have over 72,500 criminal fingerprints in their active file.

These files are cross referenced to provide data under four distinct headings. The fingerprint file lists the name, all known aliases, and arrests. The crime file is made up of all types of crimes with relative information, modus operandi, etc. The names file includes the real name and all aliases cross referenced. A file of towns

lists all communities in which crimes have occurred, type of crime, those involved. The case file provides detailed data, photographs, reports and results of a specific case. Lastly a rogue's gallery or photograph file is directly indexed with the fingerprint file.

With the facilities of a complete photographic laboratory at their disposal, the maintenance of complete photographic records of each crime or accident is possible. Many members of the patrol force carry 2¼ x 3¼ Crown Graphic cameras with flash attachment. This photographic equipment is being supplemented each year. At present, either each car carries photo gear or the equipment in the adjacent sector car is made available to its neighbor. At headquarters in Concord the laboratory contains the support photographic equipment for laboratory photography and such cameras as the 5 x 7 and 4 x 5 Graphics serve specific uses there and in the field on special cases. The lab has several enlargers and the necessary processing tools to develop standard black and white film. Various members of the force are now experimenting with notable success in the use of color in recording homicide cases. Under normal procedure a trooper sends his plates to Concord for processing but many of the men are studying and have built facilities in their homes to process and print their own pictures which they forward to headquarters. This is purely voluntary and typical of the initiative each trooper displays in trying to improve his technique and ability. When a trooper does his own work head-

KEELER POLYGRAPH!

Can Help Solve Your Manpower Problem!

Here are typical Polygraph User Reports:

● Eastern Police Chief: "In the first month of operation, the Keeler Polygraph enabled us to solve a two-year-old murder and to make a sizable recovery of stolen cash. The Polygraph was our chief source of information on these cases."

● Detective Agency: "Psychologically, our Polygraph is worth \$10,000 just sitting in the office — aside from actually saving time and expense in our personnel investigations."

● Midwestern Police Chief: "We kept a log on our machine during the first three months of operation. In that short time, the manhour savings and dollar value of stolen goods recovered more than paid for our polygraph room, training the examiner, and the cost of the machine."

● Western Police Department: "Results obtained through the use of the Polygraph materially reduce manhours spent on investigations, and aid substantially in the quick elimination of innocent suspects in numerous cases."

AND REMEMBER: Keeler Polygraph is the only "Lie Detector" developed and perfected through more than 15 years of close cooperation with law enforcement agencies throughout the world.

Write for Bulletin 135

ASSOCIATED RESEARCH, Incorporated

"Precision Instruments Since 1936"

3796 WEST BELMONT AVENUE • CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

For further information circle #22 on Readers Service Card



This view of a typical Polygraph interrogation room shows examiner determining truth or falsehood of subject's responses to questioning.



quarters supplies the necessary paper and chemicals, etc.

Some explanation is indicated to understand why the individual trooper is able to work at home. There are no State Barracks and each resident trooper lives in his own home in his particular sector. His responsibility includes the patrol of approximately 200 miles of road. He is on a six day week with no Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays off. Though the trooper is supposed to work a nine hour day, the usual average is from twelve to fourteen hours, with the possibility of being called upon at any other hour of the day or night. When he is not at home his wife usually acts as his secretary and assistant, taking messages and when necessary transferring any important requests to headquarters who maintain constant radio contact with each patrolling trooper.

At Concord other support laboratory equipment is held in constant readiness: microscopes, comparison microscopes, ultra-violet and infrared apparatus, a special vacuum cleaner for collecting clues at the scene plus the usual tools for complete chemical analysis. Since the State Police are cooperating at all times with the municipal law enforcement groups this lab may also be called upon to support the limited facilities of the local departments.

All of this complexity of equipment and of coordinating its operation is achieved with a degree of ease

through the medium of radio from headquarters in Concord and the necessary relay stations in the mountains to the north. The radio personnel at Concord handle the traffic of approximately 300 mobile and fixed stations. In addition the telephone and four teletype machines support this radio network.

In emergencies the New Hampshire State Trooper is looked to by the people of the Granite State for help and assistance. Each man is trained to use science and common sense as tools for everyday law enforcement in a state where his duties are mainly those of maintaining law and order on the highways and byways. When called for he is able to use the tools of scientific crime investigation properly and effectively to protect the rights of the citizens who are his neighbors and friends.

Interrogation (From Page 36)

Conclusion

Thus, if the interrogation is to have the greatest chance of success, it should take place in an interrogation room and be conducted by a qualified interrogator who has the proper mental attitude, knows the background information, and has a plan.

An inferior interrogator, having the proper mental attitude, knowing the background information, and having a plan, stands a much greater chance of success than the best interrogator in the world who has lackadaisically approached the interrogation and has not bothered to prepare himself for it.

Dear Chief,

Do you have any uniform fabric Problems? If so — why not take advantage of our many years of experience. Did you know that Warrenton Woolen Company has been in the business of making uniform fabrics for over 100 years? Did you know that our 7000 quality range is moth-proofed at the mill at no extra cost to you.

Drop us a line — we'll do our best to help you solve your uniform fabric problems.



Bill Handwood
WARRENTON WOOLEN CO.,
Fine Fabrics since 1845



Emanuel Trilling
Sales Agent

Warrenton Woolen Co., 45 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Write for samples of
Beaver Coatings:

16 ounce ☐
20 ounce ☐

30 Ounce ☐
Whipcords ☐

Serges (all
weights) ☐

For further information circle #90 on Readers Service Card



POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

This March we are presenting a new idea in Police Science Equipment listing. This Directory is designed for quick reference, high speed information and product comparison. It is composed of:

- A. An alphabetical Directory of Manufacturers whose products are specifically for Police Science or have applications in the field. Each company has a key code indicating a Product Directory where you will find more specific information.
- B. Five Product Directories in which specific products have been grouped by application. Here, in most cases, you will find product features.

Product Directory I Photographic Equipment

In this Directory you will find Manufacturers who make Cameras, Film and Accessories. Since Police Photography has become such an important part of Police Science we devote our April Issue to a more comprehensive Directory . . . and this one becomes more of a "where to find it" Directory.

Product Directory II Optical Equipment

Here you will find Lenses, Microscopes, Comparison Microscopes, Ballistics Equipment and Magnifying Equipment.

Product Directory III Detection Equipment

This Directory lists companies who manufacture Tape or Wire Recording Equipment, Timing Equipment, Chemical Breath Test Apparatus, and Underwater Search and Recovery Equipment.

Product Directory IV Identification Equipment

Look here for Fingerprint Equipment and Accessories, Punched Card Systems, Identification File Systems and Photo-Identification Equipment.

Product Directory V Interrogation Equipment

This Directory contains listings for Lie Detectors, Graphic Detectors and Recorders and other Recording Equipment for retaining verbal evidence.

Alphabetical Directory of Police Science Equipment Manufacturers

- Ace Fingerprint Equipment Co.**, 325 W. Huron, Chicago, Ill.
Directory: IV
- American Optical Co.**, Scientific Instrument Div., P.O. Box A, Buffalo, N. Y.
Directory: I, II

American Photocopy Equipment Co., 1920 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.
Directory: IV

Amplifier Corp. of America, 398 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.
Directory: III, V

Argus Cameras, Inc., Div. of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Directory: I, IV

Associated Research, Inc., 3795 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.
Directory: V

B & W Associates, Michigan City, Ind.
Directory: V

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Scientific Div., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N. Y.
Directory: I, II

Bell & Howell Co., 7100 McCormick Rd., Chicago 45, Ill.
Directory: I

Burke & James, Inc., 321 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.
Directory: I, IV

Black Light Corp. of America, San Gabriel, Calif.
Directory: IV

Bushnell Optical Corp., 307 Bushnell Building, Pasadena 1, Calif.
Directory: II

Conway Fingerprint Labs, 6243 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Directory: IV

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.
Directory: I, II, III, IV, V

A. B. Dick & Co., 5700 W. Touhy Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.
Directory: IV

Douglas & Sturgess, 475 Bryant St., San Francisco 7, Calif.
Directory: IV

E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Photo Products Dept., de Nemours Building, Wilmington 98, Del.
Directory: I

Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y.
Directory: I, II, IV

Edmund Scientific Corp., 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N. J.
Directory: II

Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 3, Calif.
Directory: III, V

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
Directory: I, II, III, IV, V

George W. Gates & Co., Hempstead Tpke. & Lucille Ave., Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y.
Directory: IV

General Aniline & Film Corp., Ansco Div., 40 Charles St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Directory: I

Graflex, Inc., 154 Clarissa St., Rochester 8, N. Y.
Directory: I, II, III, V

Hett Associates, Inc., 603 Grand Ave., Englewood, N. J.
Directory: IV

Heyer Corporation, 1820 S. Kostner Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
Directory: IV

Hunter Photo-Copyist, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
Directory: IV

International Business Machines Corp., 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Directory: IV

International Grapho Analysis Society, Inc., 622 Wilhoit Building, Springfield, Mo.
Directory: IV

Jewett Manufacturing Co., 201 Del Mar Place, San Gabriel, Calif.
Directory: I

A. Lawrence Karp, 16 Putnam Park, Greenwich, Conn.
Directory: V

Frederick G. Keyes, Inc., 243 Broadway, Cambridge 37, Mass.
Directory: III

Kling Photo Corp., 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Directory: I

Korona Camera Works, Fairport, Rochester, N. Y.
Directory: I

Krylon, Inc., Morristown, Pa.
Directory: IV

M & E Marine Supply Co., P.O. Box 601E, Camden 1, N. J.
Directory: III

Magnecord, Inc., 1101 S. Kilbourne Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.
Directory: III, V

Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 812 Broadway New York 3, N. Y.
Directory: III, V

Minox Processing Laboratories, 107-14 71st Rd., Forest Hills 75, N. Y.
Directory: I

Mosler Research Products, Inc., 7 Keeler St., Danbury, Conn.
Directory: III

Muni-Quip Corp., 1451 W. Decatur, Decatur, Ill.
Directory: III

Park Magnets, 1557 Green Bay Rd., Highland Park, Ill.
Directory: III

Peerless Photo Products, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.
Directory: IV

Photostat Corp., 297 State St., Rochester 14, N. Y.
Directory: IV

POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT



Polaroid Corp., 730 Main St., Cambridge 39, Mass.
Directory: I

Presto Recording Corp., P.O. Box 500, Paramus, N. J.
Directory: III, V

Remington Rand, Inc., 314 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Directory: IV

Rotatape, Inc., 1741 14th St., Santa Monica, Calif.
Directory: III

Royal-McBee Corp., Port Chester, N. Y.
Directory: IV

Scott Aviation Corp., 8315 Erie St., Lancaster, N. Y.
Directory: IV

Security Electronics Corp., 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Directory: I

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.
Directory: I, II, III, IV, V

Stephenson Corp., Red Bank, N. J.
Directory: III

C. H. Stoelting Co., 424 N. Homan, Chicago 24, Ill.
Directory: III, V

Streeter-Amet Co., 4101 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.
Directory: III

Traffic House, Inc., P.O. Box 201, Marshall, Mich.
Directory: III

Dealers and Distributors of Police Science Equipment and Representatives of Manufacturers in the field are listed in the December Dealer Directory of LAW AND ORDER.

Directory I

Photographic Equipment

American Optical Co., Scientific Instrument Div., P.O. Box A, Buffalo, N. Y.

Photomicrographic Instruments and Equipment.

Argus Cameras, Inc., Div. of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Cameras, Film and Accessories.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Scientific Div., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N. Y.

Camera Vital Photomicrographic Instruments and Equipment. Also an Eyepiece Camera which can be directly attached to a microscope.

Bell & Howell Co., 7100 McCormick Rd., Chicago 45, Ill.

Motion Picture Cameras, Film, Projectors and Accessories.

Burke & James, Inc., 321 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

"Watson-Holmes" Camera for Fingerprint Photography (See Directory IV)

Special 35 mm Camera for detection and recording. Photographic Accessories.

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.

Fingerprint Cameras and Accessories (See Directory IV)

E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Photo Products Dept., de Nemours Building, Wilmington 98, Del.

Camera Film. Wide Latitude Photographic Film—SX Pan. Available in 35mm, 46mm, 70mm bulk loads (100-200 ft.)

Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y.

Cine-Kodak K-100 Camera (f/1.9), Cine-Kodak K-100 Turret Camera (f/1.9), Kodascope Royal Projector, Kodascope Pageant Sound Projector (Magnetic-Optical Model MK 4), Kodascope Analyst II Projector, Kodak Close-up Kit, Kodak Duaflex IV, Kodak Retina IIIC Camera. Also Film and Accessories.

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Photo-Identification Equipment and Accessories (See Directory IV)

General Analine & Film Corp., Anseo Div., 40 Charles St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Karomat 35 mm Camera adaptable for Police Work. Equipped with f/2.8 lens. Also film and Accessories.

Graflex, Inc., 154 Clarissa St., Rochester 8, N. Y.

4"x5" and 2 1/4"x3 1/4" Pacemaker Speed and Crown Graphic Cameras, 2 1/4"x4 1/4" Century Graphic Cameras, 4"x5" Graphic View Camera, Graphic 35mm Camera, Stereo Graphic 35mm Camera, Graflex 2 1/4"x2 1/4" twin-lens reflex Camera. Also a complete line of Flash Equipment and Accessories.

Kling Photo Corp., 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

The Minox Camera. Miniature precision Camera used in detection and undercover work. Film and Accessories for the Minox.

Jewett Manufacturing Co., 201 Del Mar Place, San Gabriel, Calif.

Auto Camera Tripod. The Triangle J. Autopod will support cameras weighing up to 25 lbs.

Korona Camera Works, Fairport, Rochester, N. Y.

Cameras and Accessories.

Minox Processing Laboratories, 107-14 71st Rd., Forest Hills 75, N. Y.

Developing and Experimentation laboratories for Minox produced film.

Polaroid Corp., 730 Main St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

Polaroid Land Camera. 60 Second Prints for on the spot pictures. Applications in Identification, Accident work and Training. Film and Accessories for the Land Camera.

Security Electronics Corp., 589 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Security Electronic Camera. This camera photographs check-passer, check and identification providing permanent record of check transactions.

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.

Fingerprint Cameras and Accessories. Photo-Identification Equipment and Accessories. (See Directory IV)

Directory II

Optical Equipment

American Optical Co., Scientific Instrument Div., P.O. Box A, Buffalo, N. Y.

Microscopes, Lenses and Magnifiers. Also Optical Ballistics Comparison Microscopes and Accessories. Stereoscopic Microscopes.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Scientific Div., 635 St. Paul St., Rochester 2, N. Y.

Microscopes, Lenses and Magnifiers. Also Optical Ballistics Comparison Microscopes and Accessories. Stereoscopic Microscopes and other Optical Instruments.

Bushnell Optical Corp., 307 Bushnell Building, Pasadena 1, Calif.

Optically balanced Binoculars. Bushnell Bino-Foto and BINODAPTER for multiplying camera focal length and use in telephoto systems. Bushnell Spacemaster a photo precision telescope for telephoto work. Platforms, Brackets, Mounts and other Accessories.

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.

Optical Instruments and Accessories for Fingerprint work. (See Directory IV)

Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y.

Microscopic Equipment and Accessories.

Edmund Scientific Corp., 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N. J.

Pocket Comparitor-Magnifier, Lenses, other Magnifying Equipment.

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Optical Instruments and Accessories for Fingerprint work (See Directory IV)

Graflex, Inc., 154 Clarissa St., Rochester 8, N. Y.

Optical Additional Accessories for Graphic Cameras to be used in Identification work.

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.

Optical Instruments and Accessories for Fingerprint work. (See Directory IV)



POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT

Directory III

Detection Equipment

Amplifier Corp. of America, 398 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

Secret Tape Recorder with built in microphone and playback facilities. Can be hidden in briefcase.

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.

Recorders and Accessories.

Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 2, Calif.

Brief Case Tape Recorder. Records for one hour.

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Police Recorder and Investigation Kit. Monitors and Records telephone and room conversations with two hour recording.

Graflex, Inc., 154 Clarissa St. Rochester 8, N. Y.

Ampro Hi-Fi Two Speed Tape Recorder and Accessories. Completely portable.

Frederick G. Keys, Inc., 243 Broadway, Cambridge 37, Mass.

"The Alcometer". Chemical Breath Apparatus used to determine alcoholic content.

M & E Marine Supply Co., P.O. Box 601E, Camden, N. J.

Underwater Searching and Recovery Equipment.

Magnecord, Inc., 1101 S. Kilbourne Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

Recorders and Accessories.

Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 812 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

"Walkie-Recordall" monitors and records telephone and room conversations. Can be hidden in briefcase.

Mosler Research Products, Inc., 320 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

Electronic Technical Investigation Kits, Pocket Transmitters, Electronic Search Kits, and Police Alarms.

Muni-Quip Corp., 1451 W. Decatur, Decatur, Ill.

"Traffic Timer" electrical speed timer. Detects speed violations.

Park Magnets, 1557 Green Bay Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

Underwater Retrieving and Search Magnets with maximum pull of from 25 lbs. to 100 lbs.

Presto Recording Co., P.O. Box 500, Paramus, N. J.

Recorders and Accessories.

Rolatape, Inc., 1741 14th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

"Rolatape" measures positions of vehicles, skid marks, braking distance and street dimensions for traffic accident investigation.

Scott Aviation Corp., 8315 Erie St., Lancaster, N. Y.

Scott "Hydro-Pak" used for underwater search and recovery.

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.

Recorders and Accessories.

Stephenson Corp., Red Bank, N. J.

"Harger Drunkometer" and the "Breathalyzer". Chemical Breath Apparatus used to determine alcoholic content.

C. H. Stoelting Co., 424 N. Homan, Chicago 24, Ill.

Stoelting Car Counter and Stoelting Traffic Tabulator for traffic investigation and control. The Stoelting M.P.H. Speed Timer detects speed violations.

Streeter-Amet Co., 4101 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.

The "Ametron Speedmeter" for speed violation detection.

Traffic House, Inc., P.O. Box 201, Marshall, Mich.

The "Speed Watch" for speed violation detection.

Directory IV

Identification Equipment

Ace Fingerprint Equipment Co., 325 W. Huron, Chicago, Ill.

Fingerprint Equipment and Accessories.

American Photocopy Equipment Co., 1920 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.

"Apeco Autostat" used for copying and distributing identification information such as photos, fingerprints, etc.

Argus Cameras, Inc., Div. of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Argus Remote Control Slide Projector. Projects color slides for more accurate identification.

Burke & James, Inc., 321 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

Mugging and Identification Outfit. Includes Camera, Lens, Lamps, Stand, Cable, Release, etc.

Black Light Corp. of America, San Gabriel, Calif.

"Blak-Ray Criminology Kit". 21 piece kit comes equipped with microscope and camera. Properties of black light and fluorescent material make kit applicable for identification, tracing, document inspection and clue analysis.

Burton Manufacturing Co., Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.

Ultra Violet Black Lights. Also a Black Light Kit complete with batteries and tracer materials.

Conway Fingerprint Labs., 6243 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Self Vaporizing Fumer with jars of Iodine Crystals, Iodine Print Fixative and silver transfer sheets for Fingerprint work.

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.

Professional Investigation Kit. A complete Fingerprint kit with black light accessories. Also Fingerprint Cameras, Phillips Evidence Fuming Cabinet and "Atomic" Fingerprint Powders.

A. B. Dick & Co., 5700 W. Touhy Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.

Copying Equipment for distributing identification materials.

Douglas & Sturgess, 475 Bryant St., San Francisco 7, Calif.

Moulage Materials for preservation of evidence such as fingerprints, handprints, footprints, etc.

Eastman Kodak Co., 343 State St., Rochester 4, N. Y.

Verifax Copier used for reproduction and copying of identification materials.

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For further information circle #159 on Readers Service Card

NT POLICE SCIENCE EQUIPMENT



Directory V

Interrogation Equipment

Amplifier Corp. of America, 398 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

Recorders and Accessories for preserving interrogation evidence. (See Directory III)

Associated Research, Inc., 3795 W. Belmont Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

"Keeler Polygraph" for lie detection.
B & W Associates, Michigan City, Ind.
B & W Lie Detector for instrumental lie detection.

Criminal Research Products, Inc., Conshohocken, Pa.

Recorders and Accessories for preserving interrogation evidence. (See Directory III)

Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

Graflex, Inc., 154 Clarissa St., Rochester 8, N. Y.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

A. Lawrence Karp, 16 Putnam Park, Greenwich, Conn.

Transparent Diagrammer for use in auto accident explanation.

Magnecord, Inc., 1101 S. Kilbourne Ave., Chicago 24, Ill.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

Miles Reproducer Co., Inc., 812 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

Presto Recording Corp., P.O. Box 500, Paramus, N. J.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.

Recorders and Accessories. (See Directory III)

C. H. Stoelting Co., 424 N. Homan, Chicago, Ill.

Stoelting "Psychogalvanoscope", Stoelting "Deceptograph", Stoelting Dynamometer & Selective Visual Reaction Timer for instrumental lie detection.

Recordak microfilm equipment also used for reproduction purposes but can be combined with punched cards in high speed identification systems.

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Complete Fingerprint Kits with black light accessories. Fingerprint Record Books. Photo-Identification Equipment including Camera, Stand, Shutter and Light Control, Cut Film Holder, Swivel Chair Shade, Identification numbers and holder, etc.

George W. Gates & Co., Hempstead Tpke. & Lucille Ave., Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y.

Blacklight and Ultraviolet Identification Equipment.

Hett Associates, Inc., 603 Grand Ave., Englewood, N. J.

Portable Infra-Red Sight and forgery detection and identification.

Heyer Corporation, 1820 S. Kostner Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Heyer "Spirit Duplicator" for copies of identification drawings.

Hunter-Photo-Copyist, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.

Photocopying Equipment for reproduction of identification materials.

International Business Machines Corp., 590 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Data Processing Machines, Punched Card Equipment and High Speed Identification Records.

International Grapho Analysis Society, Inc., 622 Wilhoit Building, Springfield, Mo.

Professional Handwriting Analysis and Educational Instruction in the Art.

Krylon, Inc., Morristown, Pa.

Fingerprint preservatives.

Peerless Photo Products, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.

"Dry Stat" photocopy system for reproduction of identification materials.

Photostat Corp., 297 State St., Rochester 14, N. Y.

Photographic copying equipment with micro-film equipment for reproducing and maintaining identification pictures, fingerprints, etc.

Remington Rand, Inc., 314 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Data Processing Machines, Punched Card Equipment and High Speed Identification Records.

Royal-McBee Corp., Port Chester, N. Y.

McBee Keysort Card Systems.

Sirchie Fingerprint Laboratories, Inc., Berlin, N. J.

"Search" Fingerprint Cameras and Ultraviolet Cameras. Complete Fingerprint Kits equipped for blacklight applications. "Search" Identification Camera and Automatic Mugging Equipment with Accessories.



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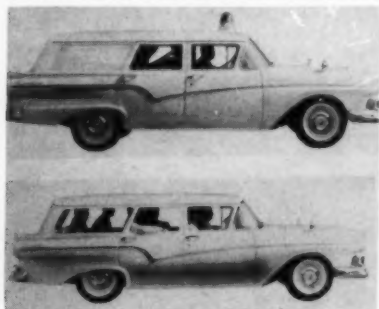
J. H. EMERSON CO.

CAMBRIDGE 40, MASS., U.S.A.

For further information circle #137 on Readers Service Card

New Amblewagon

When is a Ford or Mercury station wagon not a station wagon? **The Automotive Conversion Corp., Birmingham,**



Michigan has the answer to this one—when it is an Amblewagon ambulance or emergency squad car.

This complete conversion provides a

“pivot” car that can be used to meet emergency needs such as first call or ambulance work in an authentic and efficient manner.

Comparatively new on the market, the Amblewagon has already faced and met the challenges of automotive model changes. The new lower body of the '57 Ford Station Wagon meant an entire new rear end modification. Factory finished re-building at this area enlarges the rear opening, giving increased headroom. A side opening ambulance door facilitates loading. Yet, the exterior appearance of the wagon is unchanged—even though it will allow the set-up of a patient on a full length 75" cot . . . and carry a stretcher for a second patient.

The amblewagon is sold through Ford dealers and converted at Automotive Conversion Corp. plant in Birmingham, Mich.

Reflector Cone Caps

An accessory designed to double the efficiency of traffic cones has been claimed by the introduction of the new

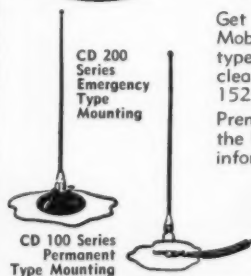


Reflector Cone Cap that is now available from **A & B Reflectorizing Co.,** Dept. LO, 5508 North Halifax, Arcadia, Cal. These cones are constructed of white or red Scotchlite permanently bonded to heavy gauge aluminum. They are 3" in depth (covering the normal red top of the traffic cone).

Designed for use on all traffic cones, regardless of size, the Caps nest perfectly, thus requiring very little storage space. The brilliant glow of Reflector Cone Caps offer that much needed additional protection during the dark dangerous hours. Write to manufacturer for additional information or circle #164 on Readers Service Card.

CAR-TOP AND MOBILE ANTENNAS FOR DEPENDABLE POLICE AND MUNICIPAL UHF RADIO RECEPTION

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Get positive high frequency radio reception with Premax Mobile Antennas. Heavily plated and well insulated. Either type can be easily installed. Precision engineered for sharp, clear reception in bands of 108 to 120 M.C., 144 M.C. and 152 to 162 M.C.

Premax designs and builds many of the antennas used by the U. S. Government and Armed Forces. Write for complete information on how we can serve you.

PREMAX PRODUCTS

Div. Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc.

5741 Highland Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

For further information circle #108 on Readers Service Card



“Believe me, Chief! It’s lucky we had the *Halligan Tool with us. It saved his life.”**

No, it wasn’t luck. It was the forethought of a chief who made sure his patrol cars carried the best emergency equipment.

In this instance the *Halligan Tool* made it possible to open a locked door so that assistance could be given a sick man.

This valuable instrument has a thousand and one uses. Make it standard equipment for your patrol cars.

M. A. Halligan 1505 Metropolitan Ave., New York 62, N. Y.

* Reg. U. S. Patent Office

For further information circle #15 on Readers Service Card

Money Clips

In addition to their conventional coat and cap badges a new item has been added to the line of **Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.,** 40 John Street, New York 38, N. Y. It is a badge money-clip. The badge and money clip is easily attached to the belt, coat or shirt pocket



for rapid identification at the scene of an emergency. It eliminates fumbling with pins and catches, and is made of spring nickel silver to assure a firm grip under all conditions.

Its flat construction reduces bulkiness when placed in a wallet or case.

This item is a handsome and useful gift for awards, presentations, retirement mementos, etc.

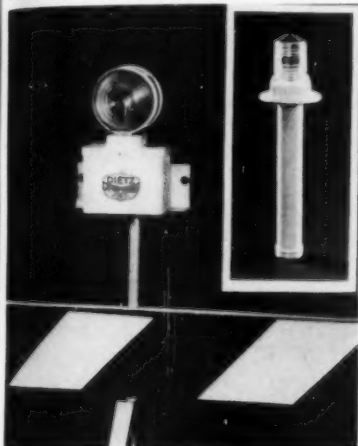
Write to the manufacturer and request their new 32 page catalog or circle #31 on Readers Service Card.

Law and Order

Transistorized Flashers

The world's first electronic highway flasher to use transistors has been announced and developed by **R. E. Dietz Co.**, 225 Wilkinson Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Transistors used in the flasher were developed by General Electric Company whose engineers worked with the Dietz Company in designing the circuits for the new electronic flasher.



The chief claimed advantage of transistors over vacuum tubes used heretofore in electronic flashers are their long life, ruggedness and requirements of only 1/1000th the power and a small fraction of the space of a vacuum tube.

Flashing rate—which can be regulated—is 60 to 70 times per minute. For further information circle #163 on Readers Service Card.

Suspenders Under Your Shirt

Here is something new. The **Hide'm Products Co.**, 214 West 2nd St., Plain-



field, N. J. is merchandising a set of hooks and pins which will allow men to wear suspenders under their shirt. The company lists the advantages as:

No more sloppy, drooping pants, no more unsightly frayed cuffs, no more wrinkled, bulging shirts, no more harmful waistline pressure. The item is good for patrolmen because it takes weight off the hips.

The **Hide'm** comes in a box and each set costs \$1.95. With each set comes a step-by-step instruction sheet. For further information circle #162 on Readers Service Card.

Underwater Retrieving Magnets

To complete a case the need for evidence that may be submerged at the bottom of a river, like a gun or a knife, is often apparent. Heavy-duty, high-powered retrieving magnets are available from **Park Magnets Co.**, 1557 Green Bay Rd., Highland Park, Ill. These magnets are made from permanent alnico magnet metal. They are rated from 50 to 150 lb. pull. Each one is equipped with a handy-handle for convenience. Write manufacturer for catalog #200.

Next Month

The April issue of **LAW AND ORDER** will feature the use of photography in police work.

FUR CAPS

Attention: Police Chiefs, Commissioners, etc. if you are interested in the comfort and well being of your men during the winter months—order now!

This scientifically designed winter headwear is now used as regulation headwear in over 350 cities and 14 states.

Illustrated caps are:
Regulation
Pennsylvania—
Maine
Black leather
crown

Regulation
Michigan—
Montana
U.S. Park
Police,
Washington,
D.C.
Water Repellent
Navy Poplin



Washington State Police regulation-water repellent navy nylon. These caps feature: Waterproof Mouton Fur for ear and neck warmer, same front peak; water repellent fine poplin or black leather crown. Lining Fiber-Temp (Fiberglass), very fine quilted, satin, lighter and warmer than wool; beautifully hand finished.

Official U. S. Border Patrol Headwear

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New York 36, N.Y.

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TWO TROUSER UNIFORMS
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- Any State or City Seal Buttons
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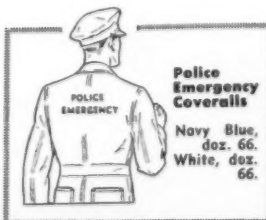
UNIFORM TROUSERS

- (2 prs. to every Uniform Set)
- Boot Drill Pocketing
- Two Billy Pockets
- Zipper Fly
- Low Watch Pocket

REGULATION UNIFORM CAPS

Short or Medium Peaks. 8 pt. Style Serge or Whipcord

3.50



Police
Emergency
Coveralls

Navy Blue,
doz. 66.
White, doz.
66.

METAL BUTTONS

Per Set \$1.00

POLICE SWEATERS

Navy Blue all wool \$5.98

POLICE VESTS

Navy Blue, Zipper Front \$6.98

EMBROIDERED EMBLEMS PATCHES

1-12 each \$1.50
110-219 each .65
220-330 each .50



For further information circle #50 on Readers Service Card

March, 1957

For further information circle #115 on Readers Service Card

From the Editor

IT IS NOT strange to read a sentence which describes the police as an "army fighting against crime." True, a police department is a semi-military organization and if we draw a parallel between the warfare of fighting an alien enemy and the battling against domestic crime, we find many interesting similarities.

As an army has its intelligence men ever seeking information that will help stop or hinder the enemy attack, so the police departments have their detectives working as undercover men and women to get evidence on past acts and to alert their headquarters of new attacks.

There is one great difference. The intelligence men of the Army never divulge how an operation was handled nor do they describe how information was secured. Such details are known as "classified information."

This is not the way the war against crime is handled. The public insists that it be told the "how" and "when" in every detail. Recently a radio-TV

LEE E.
LAWDER
Editor



producer brought suit against a police department demanding that the files be made available for inspection. His company was interested in dramatizing the case histories.

When we were thinking of starting publication of LAW AND ORDER, we made some calls on a few crime labs to interest the technicians in writing us articles. They didn't "know us from Adam" and rightly gave us a brush off. We could understand why. One man said he wasn't interested in "educating the criminal" and upon further questioning we found he greatly resented Chester Gould and the popularity of Dick Tracy. Every trick in the police book was publi-

cized so that many a clever criminal knows what he must be careful about so he won't be caught.

Several months ago I was speaking to Hugh Halligan (the man who invented the Halligan Tool). He has a grand sense of fun and with a twinkle in his eye asked me if I were sure that LAW AND ORDER went only to law enforcement officers. When I offered him proof, he showed me a clipping from a Boston Newspaper stating that Killer Burke broke jail by using a Halligan Tool. Well—all I could say was that guns and other police equipment sometimes get into the wrong hands.

It all boils down to one point. Police must continue to keep one step ahead of the criminal. The Police Science issue gives you a picture of crime laboratories throughout the nation. We have contacted authors widely separated geographically. We asked that they write about how crime is handled in their part of the country. Each one has come through with a graphic picture that inspires greater appreciation of the policeman as a professional.

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Allentown Police switch to General Electric Progress line Two-Way Radio!

New built-in 20-watt mobile amplifiers provide public address system for effective traffic and crowd control



TRAFFIC CONTROL is a great deal easier when cruisers are equipped with public address systems. General Electric's new 20-watt amplifier, a built-in option with Progress Line two-way radio, is the most powerful and versatile mobile system available.

Police Department cruisers in Allentown, Pa. are among the first to use General Electric's new 20-watt mobile amplifiers—most powerful and flexible means for adding public address advantages to their new Progress Line two-way radios.

The new amplifier provides high fidelity quality because it operates from the standard Progress Line controlled reluctance microphone. All controls are located on the single control head, including a completely variable volume control for the public address function. The amplifier may be housed inside a Progress Line radio case and the all-weather horn type speaker may be mounted with or without a swivel base, on the outside of the cruiser.

When set for "public address," all messages are channeled through the horn speaker only, not over the air. The controls also may be set so that

incoming radio calls are amplified and passed through the horn speaker, thus audible at a distance from the cruiser. Another control position allows normal radio operation.

The City of Allentown has utilized police radio since 1942, to help its Police Department protect 112,000 citizens in the 17-square-mile city. The department today has two-way radio in 18 cars and 8 motorcycles, and its dispatcher also handles radio calls for police forces in three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



General Electric Progress Line two-way radio offers many optional advantages in addition to such standard features as controlled reluctance microphones and 6600-series commu-

nication-type tubes. It will pay you to investigate these and other features which make the Progress Line the most dependable and versatile two-way radio available today.



RADIO DISPATCHER for Allentown Police Department dispatches 26 city police vehicles, and also provides radio contact with vehicles of three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



FOR SALES AND SERVICE...see "Radio Communication Equipment" in your Yellow Pages. Or, write: General Electric Co., Communication Equipment, Section

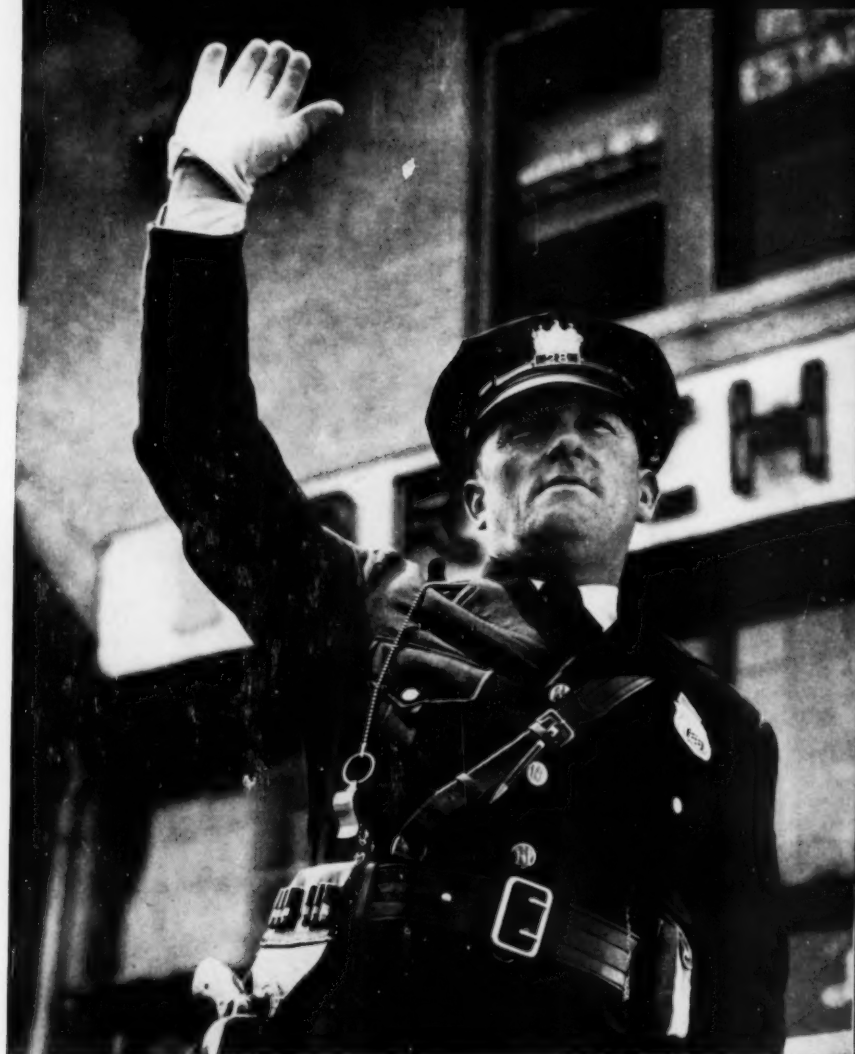
C4037, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York. In Canada, write: C.G.E. Electronics, 830 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

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BY VAN DYKE MILLS



- 386 Quality Serges from 12 to 20 ounces.
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uniform fabrics.*



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